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First Real Fascist Conflict—With Democracy in France; Nation Split Into Two Camps

Stability of People Expected to Survive Disruptive Forces

Backwash of War

Can Individual Liberty Reconcile Itself With Collectivist Drive?

First of a series of six articles on the France of today, describing seriously conflicting issues for which Premier Blum is seeking to effect a solution. Other articles will be printed on successive days.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 31—Redoubling her diplomatic efforts to keep Europe's unrest from developing into open conflagration, France today is at the same time torn by a parallel conflict within her own borders.

Other Difficulties

The serious riots, which broke out yesterday in Rheims between partisans of the Popular Front and members of Jacques Doriot's French Popular Party — which shows increasing signs of developing into an important "fascist" or National Socialist movement—emphasized anew the underlying tension between nationalist and Marxist elements in France.

While somewhat reassured by the partial success of its initiative to obtain all-round neutrality in the face of the Spanish revolt, the French government was troubled anew by Germany's recent move doubling its period of compulsory military service. The pilgrimage of the German minister of economics, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, to Paris, failed to remove completely France's apprehensions on this score. Accordingly, the present visit here of Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, Polish Army chief, takes on exceptional significance. It is seen as a veritable attempt on the part of the French to revive the Franco-Polish alliance.

Underneath Surface

These developments, however, despite their diplomatic importance, are dwarfed by the growing realization here that peace depends much less on the success or failure of negotiations of this sort than on the ultimate outcome of the essential conflict which lies below current political trends in France.

Like warning wisps of crimson flame above a quiescent crater, red flags float over French factories and farms, shops and ships—then disappear. Riots stir repeatedly the tranquil streets of Paris and the provincial capitals—then die away.

But beneath this barely rippled surface, the very foundations of the régime are shaken by conflicting social, economic and political forces.

Double Threat

The basic elements of the French Republic—individual liberty, parliamentary democracy and economic independence—are gravely menaced by the subtly simultaneous threat of fascism and communism. Individualism, the very essence of France, clashes with collectivism, with the new-old resurgence of mass absolutism in its dual form of "proletarian" or "totalitarian" dictatorship.

Arms upraised and fists clenched in the communist salute, Frenchmen in Paris and the provinces parade proudly under the red flag, sing the revolutionary "Internationale," shout "Vive les Soviets!"

Arms outstretched and palms extended in the fascist salute, others march and meet and mobilize openly or in secret, sing the "Marseillaise" and flaunt the blue, white and red tricolor, cry "Down with Blum" and "France for the French," and yearningly proclaim—many of them—that "what France needs is a good French Mussolini!"

Special Police Ready

The French nation seems thus sharply split into two camps. In Paris alone more than 10,000 soldiers and special police are held in readiness on certain occasions to keep the clashes between these two factions within bounds.

Yet all this effervescence, as such, is negligible. In itself it signifies nothing. Simply as riots, the recent disturbances in France are relatively unimportant; the red flags flown over factories and farms, brandished by bands of communists or beaten down by rival bands of fascists—all these are only secondary and might be dismissed as passing phases of the general economic crisis which will disappear with returning prosperity—but for the fact that they are vitally significant symptoms of deep-seated social changes.

They are effects, not causes, faint outward rumblings of the real re-

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Ewing Galloway

The Eiffel Tower
Famous Landmark in the French Capital

Desire for Peace Can Prevent War, Delegates State

YOSEMITE LODGE, Calif., Aug. 31—The Institute of Pacific Relations ended here Aug. 29 with a plenary session at which both Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Japanese foreign minister, and A. V. Alexander, former first lord of the British admiralty in the Labor Government and leader of the British delegation, emphasized that, although no definite solutions had been reached regarding Pacific problems, a greatly increased understanding of different national points of view had resulted from the conference and that such understanding, put into practice by the dele-

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Polish Leader In France To Revive Accord

Rydz-Smigly Is Received With Great Enthusiasm by French People

Eyes on Roumania

While Europe watches Roumania's government shake-up which dropped Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu from his dominating place in European politics, largely, it is believed, as a result of his failure to negotiate a large arms loan, attention is also drawn to the military talks, which have brought Poland's "strong man," Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, to Paris to confer with the French authorities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 31—Hoping to revive the Franco-Polish Alliance, France has given a triumphal welcome with full military honors and exceptional enthusiasm to General Edward Rydz-Smigly, commander-in-chief of the Polish army.

The cries of "long live Poland" which greeted the Polish commander's arrival in Paris yesterday are echoed in the entire French press today. Even the Communist organ L'Humanité joins the chorus of acclaim and expresses the hope that Franco-Polish relations will be restored to their former cordiality.

Two Developments

Two recent developments are believed here to have increased very greatly the chances of reviving the defensive military bonds between the two countries. One is Germany's doubling of its periods of military service, which is considered a potential threat against both Poland and France. The other is the fall from power in Roumania of Nicholas Titulescu, champion of Franco-Roumanian friendship. Despite hasty assurances from Bucharest that the dropping of Mr. Titulescu from the cabinet does not foreshadow a change in Roumania's foreign policy, informed French opinion is convinced that the change represents a step towards Germany and away from France.

Concessions to Poland Likely

To counterbalance this loss of influence, the French Government will doubtless be ready now to make even greater concessions to Poland in an attempt to revive the Franco-Polish Alliance. In theory this alliance—part of the Locarno accord—never has been interrupted, but in practice it has been allowed to lapse ever since the coming of Joseph Beck to power in Poland and the completion of the German-Polish Pact.

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP)—Military leaders of Germany's eastern and western neighbors—France and Poland—began conversations today directed toward consolidating the military and economic ties between their two countries.

Inspector-General Edward Rydz-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Aug. 31

Queen Mary—Sets Eastbound Record

The Queen Mary, pride of Britain's merchant marine, chalks up another point in her dogged race for the symbolic blue ribbon of the North Atlantic. She was clocked off Bishop's Rock, England, at 8:12 p. m. Sunday, after a run from Ambrose Light of three days, 23 hours and 57 minutes. This betters the Normandie's eastbound record by three hours and 31 minutes.

More important than the running time is the average speed. Normandie's best to date has been 30.31 knots. The Queen Mary made 30.63 knots. This gives the record to the Queen Mary so far as the man in the street is concerned. But it isn't good enough for the steamship lines themselves. They have agreed by mutual consent that a ship does not officially claim the record until it has held the highest knot average for a three-month period.

Shipping circles whisper that Normandie is letting Queen Mary show her top speed before opening up the new reserves which last winter changes are said to have put into her engines. Normandie will certainly make another bid this season unless autumnal storms intervene. Records are made in the peak summer season.

Recruiting—Trial Enlistments in Britain

Trial enlistments are the latest in a series of expedients adopted by the British War office in an almost desperate drive to fill up the ranks of the army. The new scheme would permit recruits to withdraw from the regular army after a six-month trial period. If they do, they would be subject to two weeks training annually for a five-year period, during which time they would be enrolled in the enlisted reserve.

The drive to fill the army ranks with new recruits got under way last fall, but immediately encountered surprising lack of interest. Recruits did not come forth. The first new inducement was to revive full dress uniforms for the various "crack" regiments. Daily a "fashion parade" of samples was held in London and prospective recruits given a chance to pick their favorite uniform. Even for the ordinary regiments a new dress blue uniform was provided, in order that the "Tommy" might feel prouder of his appearance off duty.

But this was not sufficient. The average Brtisher apparently either is loath to believe that war is imminent or has conscientious scrupples. Enlistments continue slowly. And inducements are raised.

Roumania—Cabinet Shift Affects Alliances

Europe turns from its older and more accustomed difficulties today to ponder particularly the meaning of the cabinet shift in Roumania. The experts are all agreed on its importance to the peace of Europe. And yet no one knows exactly what has happened.

Best information is that Roumania, turned down by distraught France when making another request for a loan, found Germany standing with outstretched hands offering not only money but also munitions and German skill for building a factory for making more munitions—in Roumania itself.

Before German money could be taken, a cabinet shift was necessary. So pro-French Nicholas Titulescu was replaced by Victor Antonescu as Foreign Minister. Mr. Antonescu recently negotiated an arms contract with Skoda, the great Czechoslovakian arms firm, and hence can

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Paderewski's Gift Of Wilson Statue Taxable 'Gesture'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 31

THE treasury has held that Ignace Jan Paderewski's donation of a statue of former President Woodrow Wilson to Poland in 1931 was "an estimable gesture" but that he cannot deduct the cost in paying his income tax.

Under the ruling, Mr. Paderewski may have to pay an additional income tax of $4101 on the $61,000 he deducted as the cost of the statue.

The matter came to light with dismissal by the Board of Tax Appeals of an appeal by the celebrated pianist, composer and former Polish premier, because the appeal was not filed by Mr. Paderewski or "a proper agent." It was filed by his secretary, Dr. Joseph W. Owlowski of Chicago.

Power Men See Electrical Boom In Next 15 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—A great "power boom," practically doubling the world's use of electricity in the next 15 years is forecast by American and foreign economists and engineers in papers prepared for the third world power conference to be held here next week.

Man, the authors believe, will make this strange force his servant to a larger extent than ever by taking it to isolated rural areas, by developing as yet unheard of devices, by lowering its price, and by substituting it more and more for steam in industry and transportation.

Every nation from which papers have been forwarded reports a sharp increase in the consumption of electricity in recent years. This increase will continue uninterrupted for some time and will be accompanied by an increase in the use of gas, coal and oil, the experts say.

Some Specific Instances

Poland reports that there are three times as many power plants operating in that country today as there were in 1935.

In Germany, the electric motor power for each employed person has increased more than 80 per cent since 1925.

Switzerland is experiencing a boom in the use of electrical appliances. About 76 per cent of the entire railroad mileage of the country has been electrified.

To spread the full benefits of this "power boom," Dr. Harlow S. Person, consulting economist of the United States Tariff Commission, advises utility companies to engage in an intensive promotional campaign aimed at lowering rates through increased consumption.

Every Field Covered

Holding companies; public vs. private ownership; national power policies; reorganization of utility distribution networks; rural electrification; regulation of the oil industry; conservation of coal—in fact, almost every phase of power has been discussed in papers completed for presentation at the conference which opens here next Monday.

Fifty-two nations have signified their intention of sending delegates to participate in the discussions. About 3000 persons, including 700 from abroad, are expected.

Cordell Hull, secretary of state, is scheduled to deliver the welcoming address at the opening session on the evening of Sept. 7 and President Roosevelt will speak at a general meeting Friday, Sept. 11. During his speech, the President will press a button, starting the generation of power and the flow of water through the needle valves at Boulder Dam.

For Free Discussion

The conference will be novel in that it will offer advocates of private ownership and of government control an opportunity to sit down together and talk their views over.

"This is the most unbiased gathering to which our much discussed question of who should control utilities has ever been presented," says O. C. Merrill, director of the conference. "Here on a basis of free and frank discussion, without personalities, politics, or propaganda, a consideration of the broad economic issues involved in the production and use of our resources can be had.

"It is hoped, after all sides have been heard and after the experi-

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London, Ont., Mayor Gets 4 Swans From London, Eng., Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — From the River Thames, London, Eng., to the River Thames, London, Ont., a distance exceeding 3000 miles, two pairs of swans, the gift of the Vintners Company of the City of London, Eng., to the city of London, Ont., arrived here after their first and last sea voyage. They were consigned to "T. F. Kingsmill Jr., Mayor of London, Ont." It is hoped that presentation of the birds will be made to him, Sept. 1, on the arrival in that city of Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London, Eng.

These royal birds, for centuries the exclusive property of Kings of England, have to be handled very carefully. Full instructions were sent to the express company officials by Swan-Warden Ronald Williams and Swan-Master R. H. Turk, who were unable to accompany their charges across the Atlantic.

President Sees Lesson to Ages In Stone Faces

Unveils Jefferson's Head at Mt. Rushmore and Attends Church

Looks Into Future

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SIDNEY, Neb., (With the President's special train) Aug. 31—Looking across a half mile chasm at Gutzon Borglum's great Mount Rushmore memorial yesterday, where the heads of Washington and Jefferson, and the jutting nose of Abraham Lincoln, have already emerged from the face of the mountain, President Roosevelt was moved to express the hope that democracy would continue on the earth for the duration of such monuments, and under the inspiration of such figures.

Not only for the United States did he recommend the "Democratic-Republican form of government," using Jefferson's phrase, but for all the countries of the earth, with an apparent reference to the dictatorships of Europe.

The occasion was the unveiling of the just completed head of Thomas Jefferson which looked out calmly from the opposite mountain side when it was uncovered, over and above the New Deal President, without appearing to see him.

A Day for Reflection

Yesterday was a day, all told, given over to philosophy and reflection, from the morning service at the little Episcopalian church in the prairie town of Rapid City, South Dakota, to look across the valley at the Rushmore memorial, whose enduring granite apparently roused thoughts in the Chief Executive of the transitory aspect of presidential power.

Superimposed on such philosophic events came a whole group of more specific developments attended in turn by a series of official announcements.

These included the first word, relayed from the state department at Washington, that the U. S. S. Kane had been subject of attempted bombing by an unknown Spanish airplane, and that stern representations would be made to both sides of the Spanish crisis.

Drought Conference Expands

Then came an announcement of an extension of the nonpolitical drought conference at Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, to include the Governors and Senators of Minnesota and Wisconsin, along with the officials of the five states already invited. The expansion, it was explained, was due to earlier curtailment of the President's inspection tour to enable him to go to Salt Lake City to attend the last rites for George H. Dern, secretary of war.

The last item of the day was announcement of the resignation of Ruth Bryan Owen, minister to Denmark, who recently married a Danish official.

This morning the President stopped off for a brief motor trip here. He will arrive at Salt Lake City tomorrow at 8, and turn back east again at 6 that night.

President Goes to Church

But it was the sabbath calm of yesterday which provided the latest change of mood in this contrasting trip. Saturday night the little town of Rapid City was noisy with its prairie people, who had come in

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U. S. Clears Spanish of Blame Over Bombing of Destroyer; 11 States Join Neutrality Plan

London Committee Gets Backing of Additional European States

Irun Non-Combatants Flee Across Border

Loyalists Claim Victories in Battles With Insurgents

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Eleven countries, informed sources said today, have approved formation of an internationel committee to regulate a "hands-off-Spain" policy.

They are Great Britain, France, Italy, Norway, Albania, Austria, Poland, Bulgaria, Belgium, Turkey and Latvia.

The purpose of the committee, which will meet in London, is twofold:

1. Exchange of information on the imposition of an arms embargo;

2. To consider any further points that may arise. This probably will cover measures to end alleged atrocities.

A plan which the international diplomatic corps at Hendaye, France, is considering envisages action in three directions: Exchange of prisoners, organization of Red Cross and sanitation, and preservation of art treasures and historic monuments.

Mr. G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes, the British Charge D'Affaires in Madrid, held a private conversation with the Madrid Government concerning the treatment of prisoners recently, it was learned today.

Although he did not act upon official instructions, the British Government was understood to have approved the conversation.

Aerial Patrols Watch Over Spanish Capital; Long War Is Forecast

MADRID, Aug. 31 (AP)—Spain's Government, proclaiming a series of victories, today announced a determined campaign on two fronts to block a rebel effort to surround Madrid.

Reinforcements were ordered for the Toledo area to the southwest and the Guadalajara sector, 32 miles to the northeast, coincident with new precautions against a repetition of last Friday night's air raid on the city.

Powerful searchlights and airplane detectors were installed and officers in command of the two Madrid airdromes were shifted. Modern pursuit planes maintained a vigilant patrol.

Victory in Mountains

Troops of the Socialist Government defeated fascist rebels in a series of battles in the Guadarrama mountains and in Central-Southern Spain, the War Ministry asserted today.

Rebel attempts to break through the defense line in the Toledo sector south of Madrid were frustrated, the government officers asserted. The ministry previously had acknowledged defeat of its forces at the city of Oropesa.

Loyalists Claim Victory

Government victories were also claimed in the Estremadura district in Badajoz Province. The militia of

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

Reich Moves Embassy To Southern Spain

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 31

THE German Government today announced that it had transferred its Spanish embassy from Madrid to Alicante, on the southeastern coast.

Alicante, a fortified seaport, is about 250 miles from Madrid. It is in the hands of the Socialist Government forces.

German officials declared that "the measure was necessitated because the Madrid Government has denied sufficient protection to the embassy, despite representations by the German chargé d'affaires."

Only recently, Germany—accused by some Madrid leaders of furnishing arms to the fascist Spanish rebels—declared an embargo on such shipments to Spain.

Italy Can Muster 8,000,000 Soldiers, Mussolini Asserts

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AVELLINO, Italy, Aug. 31—Premier Benito Mussolini warned a rearming world here yesterday that he could mobilize 8,000,000 soldiers "in the course of a few hours and after a simple order."

Speaking from this heart of mimic war to his fighting men and his people, the dictator "rejected" what he called "the absurdity of eternal peace," declared his army was sharpened by its African victory, and proclaimed:

"We must be strong! We must be always stronger! We must be so strong that we can face any eventualities and look directly in the eye whatever may befall!"

Willing to Collaborate

The Duce stressed that Italy desired to live in peace and pledged "our lasting, concrete contribution to the project of collaboration among peoples."

But he told the thousands who cheered him to the echo in Avellino's municipal square that the world is in the throes of an "irresistible" rearmament race.

The armed forces of Italy (estimated by foreign experts recently at 1,250,000 men) are more efficient than ever "not despite the African war but as a consequence of the African war," the Duce declared.

Pictures Maneuvers

Hence, he said, the 60,000 and more men who just had ended annual military maneuvers "of the first year of Fascist empire" made up but "a modest and almost insignificant" part of Italy's actual war strength.

In the maneuvers, the dictator said, the troops were supported by 200 tanks, "400 mighty cannon," 400 mortars, 3000 machine guns and 2800 armored cars.

This equipment, too, he added, was but a small portion of that which Italy could command.

Following up his declaration, "We must be so strong that we can face any eventualities," he declared:

"To this supreme, categorical

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American Vessel Fired Back at Airplane Dropping Bombs

'Mistaken Identity' Washington Holds

Hull Steers Course Away From Involvement in Spanish Revolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Its activities intensified by the bombing of U. S. Destroyer Kane yesterday about 40 miles off the Spanish coast, the American Government was today trying through every means to prevent further American involvement in Europe's armed crisis.

The American Embassy in Madrid called upon all Americans in the city to leave immediately, in apparent anticipation of an early fall of the city to the insurgent forces, or at the least further heavy bombardment.

The state department did not immediately make public the notes sent last night to both belligerents in the civil war by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, after consultation with President Roosevelt, and his regular press conference today was deferred until a late hour.

Soft-Pedal on Incident

But by the assumption that the Destroyer Kane was bombed through a mistake in its identity, and through the calm tone of the statement issued by Secretary Hull, it was evident that the American Government was rattling no sabers, and was mainly intent upon forestalling as many crises and incidents as possible to avoid the inflammation of American public opinion.

It is well known to the state department here that the American public is following events in Spain with intentness unprecedented since the World War. The class and religious issues aroused by the civil conflict have made a profoundly disquieting impression with large sections of the public, according to competent observers.

No Action Demanded

While there appears as yet to be little potential danger of American opinion demanding overt governmental action against either side, should a serious outrage be perpetrated upon American citizens or armed forces, nevertheless the situation is recognized as highly inflammable.

Exactly what would have been happening in the United States today had one of the six bombs dropped at the Kane yesterday met its mark, is open to conjecture. But it is easy to see that the crippling or destruction of an American naval vessel, together with fatalities would be an event unmatched since the World War. At the very least, a tremendous wave of indignation would have swept across the nation.

Today's new warning to Americans to leave Madrid was announced by the state department.

Notice to Get Out

Eric C. Wendelin, in charge of the embassy there, cabled the state department that he had sent individual notices to all of the 164 Americans remaining in Madrid, advising them to leave on the train departing from the city Wednesday. He told them, in a personal letter, that the U. S. Cruiser Quincy would be at Alicante to take the Americans off from there, and further warned them that this might be the last American war vessel available for that purpose.

Secretary Hull, in close contact with President Roosevelt, was watching every development closely, and there was indication that one of the two might issue a formal statement disavowing further responsibility on the U. S. Government for American nationals who refuse to leave Spain in accordance with the repeated warnings given them. Mr. Wendelin even warned the American nationals in Madrid that the embassy might be closed if matters grow more threatening, in which event they would be left without representation or protection in the Spanish capital.

Probably Rebel Plane

The Kane, which returned the fire of its attacker after three bombs had been dropped, flew the American flag from her foremast and bore the ensign horizontally on an awning. The waters in which it was operating, along the coast near Cadiz, are in an area where rebel planes have generally dominated the skies. The plane, described as a low-winged, tri-motored monoplane, fits the descriptions of Caproni bombers which the rebels obtained from Italy, and which they have used actively in transporting troops across the Straits of Gibraltar and in bombing loyalist war vessels. The Kane was a wartime-built vessel, displacing 1190 tons.

News of the bombing was gravely disquieting to officials, but since the vessel escaped, they hope it will be a warning to insurgents and loyalist forces alike against a repetition of such tactics. A serious crisis has been avoided by the margin by which the six bombs missed the destroyer.

Naval officers indicated today that the United States would postpone the intended withdrawal of two warships from Spanish waters. The

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Economics in the Campaign

'Hidden Taxes'—Fooling 65,000,000 People That They Don't Pay for Federal Upkeep—Making the Poor Pay

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR's financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.

A GREAT French minister of finance was once asked by his King: "What is the problem of taxation? The minister replied:

"Sire, the problem of taxation is how to pluck the goose without making it squawk."

Modern chancellors have found the secret in plucking the bird when it is not looking.

"Hidden taxation"—that is Governor Landon's phrase for it. There may be no coincidence, but France is the leading example of this fiscal practice. There, they call such levies "turnover taxes." The name is appropriate, for the French taxpayer is turned completely over, and plucked without realizing it whenever Marianne makes most of her domestic purchases.

This is the kind of system which has been gradually taking root in federal taxation. Governor Landon's data, I suggest, erred on the side of understatement. In his Buffalo speech he said that 41 cents of the tax dollar collected by the Federal Government in 1932 was obtained from "hidden taxation" and that in 1936 the ratio had jumped to 51 cents.

Looking at the Record

I don't know how the Governor arrived at his figures. For my own data I have gone to the last summary dated Aug. 15 issued by the Treasury. Here the tax revenue is subdivided into four categories: Income taxes, miscellaneous internal revenue, processing taxes on farm products, and customs duties. Only the levy on incomes is a direct tax; the remainder are indirect, or "hidden" in the cost of consumers' purchases.

The amount of the tax dollar taken by these hidden imposts, according to my calculations, has grown as follows:

1918	25 cents	1934	73 cents
1929	32 cents	1935	70 cents
1932	44 cents	1936	63 cents
1933	59 cents		

Sixty-five million American voters do not fill out an income tax return. That is to say, they do not pay direct taxes. In consequence, they imagine, no doubt, that they are not contributing anything to the heavy expense of supporting the Federal Government. Their feeling explains the French minister's artfulness. By taxing things, instead of persons, the tax collector gives the impression that he is leaving the goose's feathers intact. If one does not pay a tax direct to the tax collector, e. g., out of one's income, that worthy remains invisible.

Encourages Wasteful Government

Government extravagance is thus encouraged. For if you don't see the hand of the taxgatherer in your pocket, you are not inclined to watch his spending.

For this reason, Republican campaigners plan to disillusion the army of 65,000,000 non-income taxpayers. By billboards and other "sales" devices they intend to show how Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau gets his cut whenever 'John Consumer' makes a telephone call, burns his electricity, buys a soft drink or a package of chewing gum, purchases a set of playing cards, or stops at the 'gas' station for a quart of lubricating oil or five gallons of gasoline.

These are just a few items in a long list of taxed purchases.

The existence of these imposts has not registered with the American people except perhaps at the 'gas' station, and then one's prime feeling is that one is buying 'gas,' not paying a tax.

Governor Landon has done well to make an issue out of "hidden taxation." Let nobody, however, run away with the impression that the practice is a Democratic invention. "Hidden taxes" have been saddled upon the American people by Republicans and Democrats alike.

Just an Old GOP Custom

In 1933 the Roosevelt Administration took over the collection of a brand-new set of such schedules which the Republicans enacted in 1932 to help in eking out the catastrophic drop in income tax receipts.

The Democrats simply "improved" upon the Re-

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President Sees Deep Lesson To Future Ages in Stone Faces

(Continued from Page 1)

from hundreds of miles of outlying ranches to see the President, and who continued their celebration long afterward.

By contrast, Sunday morning broke clear and calm, with the big blue bowl of the upland sky unflecked by cloud and the temperature gradually warming despite the 4000-feet elevation.

At intervals in the quiet morning the church bells tolled through the friendly town of 15,000 or so, and at 11 a. m. the President set off for church in his big car with all the members of his family who are present: Franklin Roosevelt Jr., John Roosevelt and his daughter-in-law Mrs. James Roosevelt.

Not a Head Turned

The little Emanuel Episcopal Church holds only about 115 and was well filled but not crowded when the President entered.

No one turned round nor craned their necks at the event, though the whole city seemed to have been lining the streets outside to see the President pass, and it must have been the most exciting day in the history of the little edifice.

But it was citizen Roosevelt and not President Roosevelt who came to worship that morning and the rector the Rev. E. Jerome Pipes and his congregation gave an example of good taste of which the isolated little community, set down between prairie and black hills might be proud.

The rector made no special effort at oratory as he recalled the simple parable of the talents.

After Church It Was Different

After the service, when the choir of 22 men, women and boys filed out, singing melodiously and peeping furtively over their books at the President as they passed, the rector went to the presidential pew and greeted the Roosevelts simply.

Then after service, the terrific strain of keeping up the pretense that Mr. Roosevelt was just anybody came to an end, and the President and his family posed with the pastor for photographs, and the choir, still in its vestments had their reward by getting into the picture.

That was the start of the day.

After lunch came the trip to Mount Rushmore. Here the President encountered something that every ruler has probably known, from the time the unknown sculptor made the sphinx down to Benvenuto Cellini and the Italian Popes—the feeling of superiority evinced by the man of art over the mere temporary ruler.

President Is Just a President

Gutzon Borglum, whose great mountain-size figures will go down through the centuries, was polite about it all, but he left no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt was just one of the multitude that will ultimately come to Mount Rushmore to look at Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and later Theodore Roosevelt as they gaze off serenely into eternity from their mountain summit.

Mr. Borglum, a keen, dynamic, temperamental figure, had explained to correspondents the night before the background of his great project, being federally financed since the Coolidge Administration. He revealed that he had analyzed the lives and faces of his subjects possessed a collection of every known photograph of Abraham Lincoln, was a student of Washington and expounder of Jefferson, who appeared to be his favorite.

An Artist Is An Artist

It was Jefferson's head that was to be unveiled beside Washington's completed head which was begun on the Coolidge trip in 1927, famous for its "I do not choose to run" announcement.

Mr. Borglum was a little irked so it appeared, that Mr. Roosevelt had put church before the unveiling. There was a particular effect of light at exactly noon on the great Jefferson head he said which would be missed at 2, when the President proposed to arrive following the 15-mile ride out from town. Mr. Borglum created something of a stir by announcing he would go ahead with the unveiling at noon anyway, President or no President which he did but later he relented to the extent of having a second ceremony for Mr. Roosevelt.

After a dusty ride from town up the winding mountain road, the President had his first glimpse of the tremendous undertaking from the opposite peak, from which visitors see the work.

Flag Draped Jefferson's Face

The face of Jefferson was covered by a flag, but the calm, firm face of Washington gazed out over the Dakota plains and bad-lands, and Lincoln's unmistakable hawk-nose was just emerging from the granite, to the right and lower down. Despite their size, from across the mountain gulf they fell into just proportions.

The faces appear on the scale of a six-story building, which makes the nose of Washington four feet longer than the entire head of the Egyptian Sphinx. The dome of the capitol in Washington would fit the head rather snugly.

Theodore Roosevelt will be included later in the group, on the theory advanced by Mr. Borglum that he completed the work of Columbus by building the Panama Canal. It is the feeling of many observers that "Teddy" has got himself into excellent company.

It Was Borglum's Day

Mr. Borglum was dressed carefully in white flannels and shirt-sleeves with an artistic silk kerchief about his neck; while on his feet he wore yellow shoes and over his shoulder carried a yellow leather strap something like a Sam Brown belt supporting a binocular case which he did not use.

There was none of the timidity which frequently characterizes those who deal with presidents; he dominated the scene as he mounted a platform above the President's car, and made it evident that he would take no nonsense from anybody, interrupting his own speech to cry "silence" to a slightly inattentive group of several hundred, whom he later referred to as "this great audience."

But for all that, it was Mr. Borglum's day, and the majestic figures on the mountainside vindicated the claim of the artist to a full equality with the politician.

Fame Seems Assured

There can be no doubt that this conception is destined for fame and already the little town of Rapid City has become a mecca for sightseers who come to see the heads that were sculptured with blasting powder and smoothed with hydraulic drills.

Mr. Borglum let fly a couple of charges yesterday at signal of his daughter to his son across the gorge, and tons of the rock tumbled down as the echo racketed through the cliffs. Flags were raised, an airplane dropped small parachutes, and finally the boom carrying the big banner moved away disclosing the newly completed face of Jefferson, who looked blandly out and over the new deal Democratic President, without so much as noticing him.

It was here that Mr. Roosevelt made his brief response, in informal keeping with the tone set by the sculpture.

"I think that we can perhaps meditate a little on those Americans 10,000 years from now," he said in part, "when the weathering on the faces of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln shall have proceeded to perhaps a depth of a tenth of an inch—meditate and wonder what our descendants—and I think they will still be here—will think about us.

"Let us hope that at least they will give us the benefit of the doubt, that they will believe we have honestly striven every day and generation to preserve for our descendants a decent land to live in and a decent form of government to operate under."

With some difficulty the Presidential party turned its cars on the narrow defile and departed, leaving behind Mr. Borglum and his Washington and Jefferson, with their heads in the clouds.

'Th' Corn Jus' Shriveled Up—There Aint No Corn'

Wide World — Arthur Meeker, Dakota Farmer, Tells President of Drought Losses

The Young Man in the Center of the Picture Is the President's Son, Franklin Jr., Who Has Taken a Live Interest in the Entire Trip

Spanish Cleared Of Bomb Blame By United States

(Continued from Page 1)

present plan is to keep five armed American vessels along the Spanish coasts until officials have time to discover the effect of their present protest against the bombardment of American ships.

Protection Ordered

American boats, of course, have standing orders to protect themselves with return fire should they be attacked.

The primary purpose of the presence of United States vessels in Spanish waters is the protection of American Nationals in Spain, and they have been used for removing such citizens extensively in recent weeks.

Acting under direct orders from President Roosevelt, who was acquainted with the incident at Rapid City, S. D., and was in close touch with the state department today, Secretary Hull dispatched a firm but courteous note to both sides in the Spanish conflict. He asked the Government and Gen. Francisco Franco, the insurgent leader, to issue instructions in the strongest terms preventing the repetition of such incidents.

To Evacuate U. S. Citizens

The American destroyer left the United States less than a fortnight ago in company with the Destroyer Hartford to relieve the Battleship Oklahoma and the Heavy Cruiser Quincy in the task of evacuating Americans from Spain.

Coincidental with the attack, and the American notes, a new warning was given by the American Embassy at Madrid to American citizens telling them that they remain in Spain at their own peril. They were told that this might be their last opportunity to leave the Spanish capital, with the added warning: "It should be borne in mind that no assurance can be given that circumstances may not arise which would make it necessary to close the embassy and result in a lack of a general place of refuge for Americans in Madrid."

No Implications

It was carefully pointed out at the state department that addressing a message to the insurgent leaders had no diplomatic implications. During a period of belligerency, it was recalled, the question of recognition is not raised by any exchange of communications. Similar action was taken July 22 when Spanish planes dropped bombs near the U. S. steamship Exmouth.

For some time, the American authorities have been in touch with General Franco concerning the evacuation of Americans from Spain.

In an official statement, Secretary Hull said that at 4:10 p. m., August 30, when the Kane was about 40 miles off the Spanish coast, an unidentified tri-motored, low-wing monoplane flew over the vessel and dropped two bombs which exploded nearby.

Third Bomb Dropped

The Kane increased speed to maneuver away from the plane, but at 4:25 the plane again flew over and dropped a third bomb.

At 4:26 the Kane opened fire with its antiaircraft gun, discharging two rounds of ammunition. At 4:32 the plane dropped three more bombs, making a total of six, but none of them touched the Kane nor inflicted any damage to her.

During the plane's approach and retreat, the Kane fired nine rounds, also without damage.

"The attitude of the American Government in respect to the unfortunate conflict in Spain is well known," said Secretary Hull. "The American Government has stressed the complete impartiality of its attitude and has publicly stated that, in conformity with its well-established policy of noninterference with internal affairs in other countries, either in time of peace or in the event of civil strife, it will, of course, scrupulously refrain from any interference whatsoever in the unfortunate Spanish situation.

Mistaken Identity

"Since both the Government forces and the opposing forces in Spain in the friendliest spirit have made every possible effort to avoid injury to American nationals and American property, it can only be assumed that the attack on the destroyer Kane was due to its identity having been mistaken by a plane of one faction for a vessel of the other.

"Because of this friendly attitude and the absence of any motive whatsoever to attack an American vessel, it is not conceivable that either a Spanish government plane or an insurgent plane would knowingly make attack upon an American naval vessel.

Standard Price Set For All Textbooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saskatoon, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN now has one price for textbooks all over the province through the setting up of its own textbook bureau, eliminating the spread between prices paid in cities and in distant parts of the province.

The book bureau was instituted to provide for uniform and lower prices throughout the province.

Norwegian Premier Opposes Soviet Call To Expel Trotzky

OSLO, Norw., Aug. 31 (AP)—Norway's premier, Johan Nygaardsvold, indicated yesterday that he would oppose a Soviet Russian demand for the expulsion of Leon Trotzky.

"It is beyond my comprehension how anybody could argue in the way Russia does. We have treated the Trotzky problem according to our viewpoint or Norway's interests. There is nothing more to say about it," the Premier told the Associated Press.

Mr. Trotzky, following Norway's action in transforming him from an honored guest into a closely-guarded prisoner, secluded himself in his villa, Wexhall.

Re-enforced guards kept a host of curious holiday makers at a distance. The sightseers would have been disappointed, anyway, since Mr. Trotzky had not been seen outside the house since Saturday, the day after the ministry of justice ordered him interned, with his wife.

Refusal to banish Mr. Trotzky from Norwegian soil, the Russian note indicated, would prejudice relations between the two countries. Mr. Trotzky, exiled from Russia nine years ago, was accused of hatching the anti-Stalin plot.

Japan's Ribbon Sales Affect Coventry Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY, Eng.—Japanese competition is being felt severely by the ribbon and allied trades here. One local firm states that a tariff of at least 100 per cent is necessary to combat keen competition from the Far East.

On the other hand the town's heavy industries report brisk business. New factories are requiring equipment in great quantities and many established firms are re-equipping.

William F. Whiting

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—William F. Whiting, who passed on at his home here today, was successor to Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce in the Coolidge Administration, one of the country's leading paper manufacturers and confidant of the late Calvin Coolidge.

Christ Influence Held Up to World As Only Redeemer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—An appeal to Prostestantism to demonstrate "the Christ influence" to bring to "our contemporary world," a compassionate heart, a courageous mind and a faith in Christ Jesus "as the one and only way for our world's redemption" is contained in the labor message of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America made public here today. The council asks that it be read from Protestant pulpits next Sunday, which is known as "Labor Sunday."

The message places the council strongly on record against so-called teachers' oath bills, gag-laws and restrictions on labor's right to bargain collectively.

Assault on Freedom

"The teachers' oath bill introduced in many legislatures and passed by some, the gag-law introduced in Congress, the vicious assaults on academic freedom and ultimately upon academic honesty, the widespread denial of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively which have been launched by sinister influences under the mask of patriotism are denials not only of political democracy, but of the Christian faith in the dignity of the human soul," the message declares. "And with them, therefore, the Christian church can have no part nor lot.

"The Christian spirit must stand like a flaming sword against all frightened attempts to bring upon America that shackling of human thought and that stifling of independent speech which lie like a dark shadow upon these lands where dictatorships prevail."

The report declared that "there is too much bitterness between the nations."

Fatalism Denied

"The conflict of economic interests and the antagonism between economic classes are turning away from patient reasonableness toward forcible repression on one side and violence on the other," it continues. "Many today believe that our social unrest will lead to revolution and that the old hatreds between nations are leading inevitably to a new war, but those who follow Christ are yielding to no such impotent fatalism.

"In thought, in conversation and in our influence on public policy, we must set forward and persistently support those measures of co-operation and constructive service through which a better social order must be peaceably achieved.

"We must resist the policy of increased armament and the growth of military control and unflaggingly urge the participation of the United States in study and adjustment among the nations of the inequalities, political and economic, from which wars take their rise."

The message was drafted by a committee headed by the Rev. Dr. W. Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Episcopal church, and was officially approved by the executive committee of the council.

Bridge Damages Yacht Carrying King Edward

ATHENS, Aug. 31 (AP)—The yacht Nahlin, on which King Edward of England is spending a holiday, was damaged today when it collided with a bridge while passing through Chalkis strait, 35 miles north of Athens. The impact was not severe.

News of the Nahlin's mishap followed reports the yacht had been forced into shelter in Karystos bay, on the south end of the island of Euboea, by a storm. Because of the bad weather, King Edward had radioed to Athens, suggesting that an escort of destroyers be withdrawn. Accordingly, the destroyers turned back toward Athens.

Frontiers Seen Bar to Peace In Youth Congress at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Aug. 31—A world congress of youth, presided over by Senator Henri Rolin of Belgium has begun in this city. It meets under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies.

The future of the world, it is a commonplace to say, is in the hands of the young. It would seem that no possible objections could be raised to the convocation of the young in order that they may express their desire for peace. Yet it is necessary to refer to the misunderstanding and the apprehensions that have been aroused in many quarters.

Red Suspicions Unfounded

There has been an attempt to show that this congress—and also the Peace Congress of Brussels—are Communist in origin and in purpose. It is sufficient to regard the names of the promoters and the character of the delegations to dismiss these unfounded suspicions.

For example, the "leaders" in the discussions which are planned are Salvador de Madariaga who will analyze the present situation of the League in relation to world policy; Prof. René Cassin who will deal with collective security and disarmament; P. W. Martin, an official of the International Labor bureau who will examine the economic aspect of the present crisis. The study of the religious, moral, and philosophic foundations of peace will be led by Prof. Emile Brunner of the University of Zurich and Prof. Gilbert Murray of the University of Oxford.

Many Barriers Crossed

Theodore Ruyssen, the secretary general of the federation, explains the movement as one which unites youth not only on different sides of geographical frontiers, but across all the political and moral barriers that have been set up.

But it is recognized that there cannot be either international or social peace without a minimum of agreement on certain common fundamentals. Yet these fundamentals are precisely those which were accepted by previous generations but are now challenged on all sides.

It is hoped that the different groups will proceed to a frank reassessment of values and that the different views will be clearly confronted.

Will Hear All Groups

Naturally, since the aim of the organizers has been to give a character of universality to the congress, and not to exclude any element of judgment, there are undoubtedly Communists in the congress and their voices are to be heard.

The national delegations have been constituted by the national branches of the League of Nations Societies which cannot possibly be accused of having communistic tendencies. These national delegations are allowed a maximum number of 50 to a country. In addition various youth organizations have been invited to send smaller delegations of 10 members. It is stated that only one of the invited organizations can be described as communist.

In any case it has been decided to take no vote on any subject which might divide the members of the congress on doctrinal questions. The doctrinal discussions will simply be reported objectively. Therefore no minority can be humiliated and no doctrine will be able to obtain a triumph.

Exchange of Views

The object of the gathering is to give to these young men and women an opportunity of exchanging their ideas on international questions and to see whether they cannot take some common action for the prevention of war. Particularly is emphasis placed on the need of mutual comprehension and mutual respect for different opinions. It is realized that the world is rapidly losing the old virtue of tolerance, and that it must be recovered if peace is to be preserved.

That is why it is particularly deplored that such questions as communism and anti-communism, fascism and anti-fascism, and the variants of political and religious opinions which have stirred up passion and provoked strife, should have been raised from outside in a partisan fashion. In each country when the congress was being organized it was especially urged that collaboration of youth should be sought without the smallest distinction of class or political opinion.

Questions on Agenda

Among the subjects to be studied in committee are those of the private manufacturers and trade in arms; economic nationalism; unemployment among young people, causes and remedies; over-population, distribution of raw materials and reconstruction of the colonial system.

Stress has been laid on the moral aspect of peace, and the influence of the press, radio, and the cinema on public opinion is being considered.

Are nations responsible to each other? Can the exigencies of national life be harmonized with the needs of international life? Do moral standards apply to the conduct of nations?

These are the nature of the questions which exercise the thought of these young people.

Over 200 Fiji Islands

The Fiji islands number more than 200.

Coventry Colliery Affords Pithead Baths and Canteens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY, Eng.—Pithead baths and canteens have been provided by the Miners' Welfare Fund at Coventry colliery. Situated in the midst of wooded and unspoiled countryside typical of the County of Warwickshire, the Colliery company, (Warwickshire Coal Company Ltd.) has at the same time preserved the amenities of the landscape.

The cost amounted to £17,010. The accomodation is for 1890 men and allows for an extension for another 294 men.

Effort to Offset Droughts

Georgia and other southern farmers are undertaking late vegetable planting to offset drought losses.

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World's Greatest Scholars Talk At Harvard Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 31 — Harvard University today begins a conference at which the world's most noted educators are expected to sum up all human knowledge in an attempt to answer the question, "What is Civilization and Culture, and Where Will Present Paths Lead?"

To this end, 72 of the world's leading scholars, honoring Harvard on its 300th anniversary, converge on Cambridge today at the head of some 2500 distinguished natural scientists and humanitarians, believed the greatest gathering of learned men the world has ever seen.

Cover Wide Field

For two weeks these men will examine the present state of knowledge throughout the whole field of human culture, including many aspects of present day scientific effort, the status of mankind in the world today, and the complex relations of national and racial groups causing so much turmoil.

A Harvard committee, representing every department of the University, has been planning the conference for nearly two years, seeking a well balanced program. Eleven of those invited are Nobel Prize winners. Forty-three of the conferees are coming from 12 European countries; 21 from the United States, and others from Japan, China, Australia, the Argentine and Canada.

World's Knowledge

An official spokesman for Harvard stated today that the conferences are not necessarily for the introduction of new developments in natural science and the arts, though both these fields are well represented, but for the presentation of the world's knowledge regarding the fundamental and general aspects of the various topics considered. In this sense, the papers and lectures given are not to be primarily individual reports of limited research.

For the next two weeks, sessions of the conference will be held daily, attendance being limited to the 2500 invited guests from American and Canadian institutions. There will be many evening lectures, however, to which the public is cordially invited. Tickets are required, obtainable by addressing the Registrar, Harvard Tercentenary Conference, Straus Hall, Cambridge.

This week the conference has been arranged to present phases of the oldest branches of human knowledge and investigation, religion, music, philosophy, mathematics and astronomy.

Arrangements have been made with the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation of Boston to radiocast many of the evening addresses over shortwave.

The four divisions into which the conference has been arranged, cover the humanities, the social sciences, the physical sciences and biology. There will be five symposia, three entitled "Independence, Convergence and Borrowing in Institutions, Thought and Art," "Authority and the Individual," "Factors Determining Human Behavior," and the other two on the physical sciences and biology.

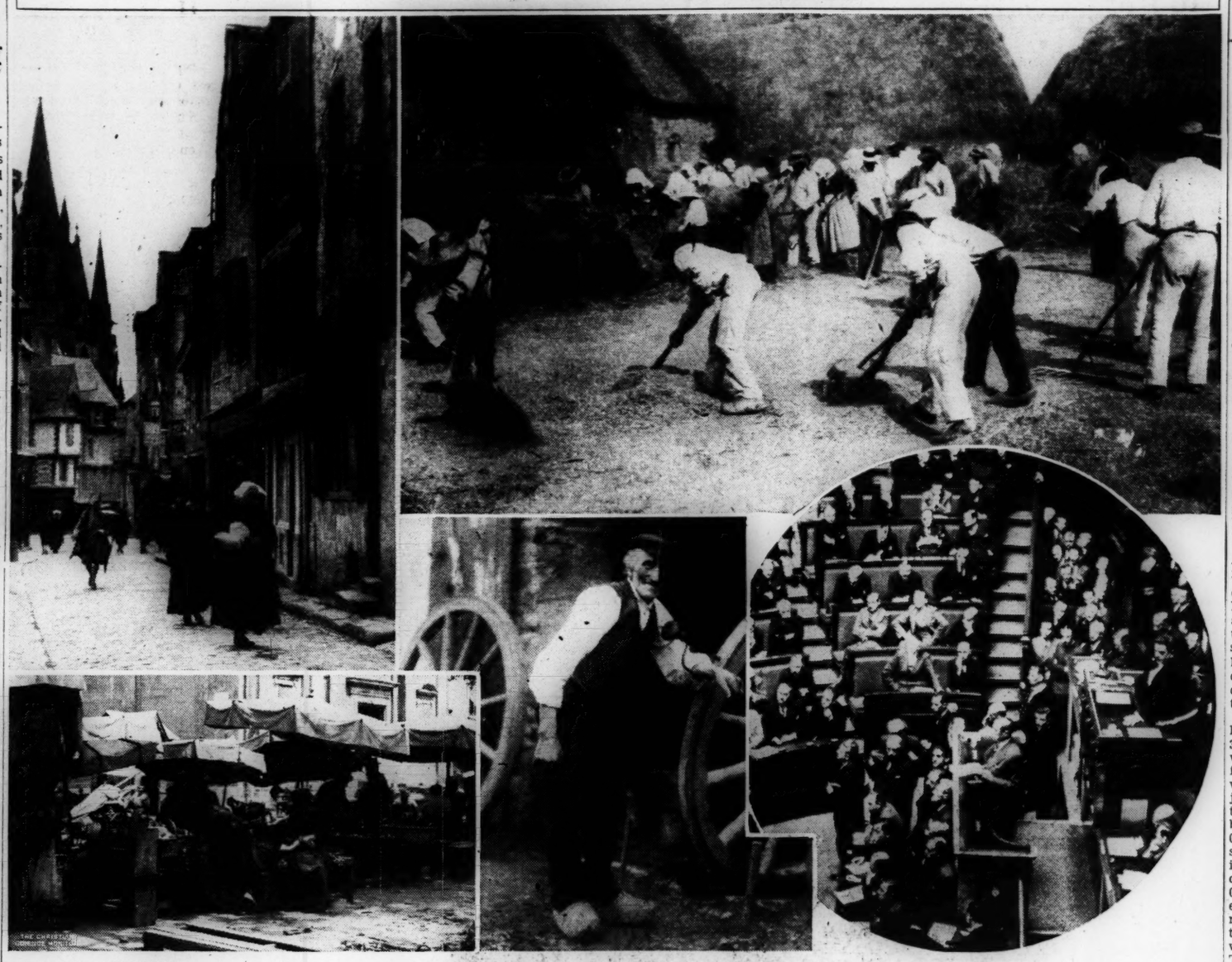
11 Nobel Winners

Of the 72 scholars taking part in the conference, 11 are Nobel Prize winners: Albert Einstein, physics, United States; Hans Fischer, chemistry, Germany; Arthur H. Compton, physics, United States; Sir Frederick G. Hopkins, physiology and medicine, England; Robert A. Millikan, physics, United States; Friedrich Bergius, chemistry, Germany; August Krogh, physiology and medicine, Denmark; The Svedberg, chemistry, Sweden; Karl Landsteiner, physiology and medicine, United States; Hans Spemann, physiology and medicine, Germany; and Edgar D. Adrian, physiology and medicine, England.

These and the other 61 participants are to receive honorary degrees from Harvard at the exercises Sept. 18, except in cases where they have already received honorary degrees from the university.

Among the other distinguished guests are Sir Arthur S. Eddington, English astronomer; Dr. John Dewey, philosopher and psychologist; Dr. Howard Mumford Jones, scholar in the field of American literature; Dr .C. G. Jung, world famous psychologist; Bronislaw Malinowski, anthropologist; Henry Norris Russell, American dean of astronomers; A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard; and Henry Osborn Taylor, medievalist.

France Is Still France, Despite Rumblings



Roberts; Galloway; Wide World

People Retain National Characteristics

Upper Left—Vannes, in Brittany—Typical of Many Small Towns in France. Upper Right—They Still Do Their Grain Threshing by Traditional Methods. Lower Left—A Corner of the Market at Nice. Lower Center—They Still Use Wheels and Wheeled Vehicles, and Their Repair Is Done by Hand in Certain Parts of France. Lower Right—Leon Blum, France's First Socialist Premier, Addressing the Chamber as Leader of the New Popular Front Government at Present Ruling the Republic

Fascists Face First Conflict in France

(Continued from Page 1)

volt underneath: the revolt of the French masses, a new great French Revolution.

Another Upheaval Recalled

The first French Revolution, late in the eighteenth century, overthrew the Monarchy and enthroned as the real masters of France the "bourgeoisie"—the middle classes. Through Empire and Restoration, through Bonaparte, Bourbon and Republic, the bourgeois reigned supreme and serene for nearly a century and a half.

Today another deep social upheaval, at least as radical and far-reaching in its effects as that of 1789, stirs and strains the inner structure of the Third Republic. It threatens to overthrow this individualistic "imperium" of the middle classes which have become in the eyes of the exploited proletariat a privileged economic aristocracy.

Besieging in their Bastille—the Bank of France—the "two hundred families" who have come to symbolize this new aristocracy, the French masses are today loudly demanding, after Louis XIV and after the ruling regents of the bourgeoisie, the right to say in their turn: "L'Etat, c'est moi!"

In southeastern France, where the sparkling silver Dordogne winds through deep green valleys dominated by great gray-white cliffs honeycombed with caves, art was born. Here archaeologists say, in the secluded shelter of the high projecting rock which juts out like solid overhanging eaves of earth's own roof, men first fashioned bone and stone and reindeer horn into useful implements, countless thousands of years ago. Not content with the crudely utilitarian, these earliest artisans pushed on to achieve veritable "chef-d'oeuvres" of workmanship and finished masterpieces of prehistoric art—the paintings and sculptures of the caves of Les Eyzies in France and Altamira in Spain, whose startling beauty still shines dimly down to us from this first "false dawn" of European civilization.

Today, machines clatter and clank, buzz and hum in the identical cave-shelters under the cliff of Les Eyzies where France's first artisans wrought and labored with only their bare hands and a sharp flint to bring beauty and art into their everyday existence and so shape the priceless paleolithic prelude to French art and civilization.

Symbolic

A troglodyte machine shop, tucked entirely under the overhanging brow of rock with no other roof and only a low wooden façade, now rumbles and roars and bangs incessantly as it turns out, with all the mechanized monotony of mass production, window frames and furniture, metal fittings and gadgets of many sorts.

From artisan to mechanized industry, from peasant to proletarian—that is the symbol of the essential change which underlies the revolutionary upheaval now becoming apparent in France.

Despite the abundance of superficially sensational evidence to the contrary, there is nothing sudden about this transformation. Like every really profound social readjustment, it has been going on for generations, preceded and prepared and very largely produced by a radical economic change. For the present situation in France, which has taken the form of the Popular Front régime, is in reality the outcome, the dramatic climax of the Industrial Revolution itself.

Mechanized Industry

During almost a century, industry in France, as elsewhere, has become more and more mechanized. And these machines for many decades have not only been turning out manufactured articles: they have also been producing the proletariat—that is to say a new type of worker, who, massed in factory towns, detached from his native soil or little home atelier and excessively specialized, tends rapidly to lose some of that intensive individualism and that instinctive attachment to property which have long been the essential characteristics of the Frenchman of all classes.

This process of proletarianization was hastened by the World War, and still more recently by the prolonged economic crisis coming close on the heels of the disastrous monetary débâcle of 1926 which impoverished and embittered vast numbers of "petits bourgeois," until at the general elections in May of this year more than half the French nation voted for the predominantly proletarian Popular Front of Socialists, Radicals and Communists.

Conservatives Organize

Against this socialistic—though not yet actually Socialist—Popular Front régime, and especially against the sovietization of France which they fear, or profess to fear, will follow it, the extreme conservative elements in France—the Roman Catholic Church, the militaristic caste, the "grande bourgeoisie"—have reacted vigorously by organizing nationalistic and violently anti-marxist groups more or less secretly fascist under a façade of republicanism. The "leagues," which had contributed indirectly to the formation of the Popular Front by their all-too-obvious fascist nature, have been dissolved, and have given place to new political superparties: the French Social Party under Col. François de la Rocque, chief of the former Croix de Feu; the French Popular Party under the ex-Communist and would-be future Führer—Jacques Doriot.

Between the two extremes, however, stands the hope of France for a peaceful and orderly solution of its problems: those pre-eminently French qualities of moderation and reason and common sense—"le bon sens français." Frenchmen and Frenchwomen in both camps—and in neither—are working actively, desperately, to bring about a compromise, to find a reasonable middle way out of the dilemma, to avoid any repetition in France of the tragic fratricidal strife which broke out recently in Spain.

More Than Economic

Thus the fundamental conflict smoldering beneath the surface in France flaring up now and then only to sink again into uneasy slumber is not merely economic; it is also and perhaps even primarily political, social and moral. Furthermore, it is obviously not confined to France alone, for the forces arising out of the Industrial Revolution and intensified by its latest phase, unemployment, are naturally operating in other countries as well. As highly industrialized democracies, the United States and Great Britain also face, in varying forms and differing degree, the same essential problem. This underlying issue, this vital question at stake in France today—in America and in Britain tomorrow?—may be briefly summed up as follows:

Can liberal democracy with its three essential elements of individual liberty, representative self-government and free economic initiative, survive the shock of its simultaneous clash with fascism and communism? Can France devise peaceably—in time—a new regime capable of reconciling the Republic, of which the basic unit is the individual, with collectivism, with the world-wide revolt of the masses who in their search for greater economic security demand constantly increased power for the collectivity, of which the basic unit is, in the case of fascism, the "totalitarian State," and, in the case of communism, the proletariat?

Backwash of World War

The full significance for the rest of the world of this issue appears only when the conflict in France is viewed in the light of postwar political developments in Europe. Looking back at events of the last 20 years, one seems to see a veritable tidal wave of absolutism, lingering backwash of the World War, sweeping across the continent. In its ever-widening wake, lashed into even greater turbulence lately by the economic crisis, it leaves a succession of dictatorships, derelicts of half a dozen different liberal regimes capsized like cockleshells in a tropical storm.

Germany, Italy and Austria submit to fascism in one form or another. Spain is torn by tragic civil war which, whatever its ultimate outcome, probably spells the temporary end of liberal democracy there. Russia labors under an increasingly nationalistic dictatorship of the proletariat whose resemblance to fascism is disconcertingly close in many ways. Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Latvia and other smaller European countries have been forced to eliminate most of the liberal elements in their respective regimes.

France Feels Impact

France alone of the great continental nations has so far remained faithful to democracy, to the Third Republic, and the personal political and economic liberalism on which it is founded. Today, France too is feeling the full impact of the anti-democratic deluge, while at the same instant her keel scrapes ominously against the rock-bottom of economic depression.

Will the French Republic, racked by these international storms, weakened within by civil strife, and by the many glaring faults and acknowledged abuses of its own democratic institutions, be able to weather the shock? Or will the last continental rampart of liberalism be swept away, leaving the way open for the flood of mass-mentality dictatorship, fascist and proletarian, to continue its course westward?

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that millions in England and the United States are asking with interest today: "Will France go Fascist?" "Could France become Communist?"

One final fact, however, which seems to have generally escaped notice, must be emphasized. It is this: not one of the nations in which fascism or dictatorship has triumphed possessed what could honestly be called a solid democratic foundation—a sound and seasoned historical basis upon which a lasting liberal regime might be constructed.

Both the German and Austrian republics were somewhat frail and artificial affairs, grafted onto stubborn absolutist stock in the abnormal atmosphere immediately after the war. The Republic in Spain was barely five years old. In Italy, liberalism was still in its anarchic infancy under a constitutional monarchy itself far from stable; while as for Tsarist Russia, no comment is required.

France, on the contrary, does possess a liberal tradition and a firm historical foundation of democratic experience. Only England, and perhaps the United States, can claim a more deep-rooted democracy or a longer-lived liberalism.

What does this imply? It shows that fascism—using the term in the broad sense of all anti-democratic and anti-liberal absolutism—is in reality just beginning its first fight with a foe worthy of the name.

That is why the current conflict in France—which might thus be called "Fascism's first real fight"—is vital and interesting not merely to the French people and their continental neighbors but to Britain and America as well. The struggle between individualism and collectivism, between democracy and dictatorship in France contains timely warnings for the people of both these countries, calling them to waken and watch more vigilantly, lest France's fight today become the forerunner of similar conflicts later in Britain and the United States.

Canada Names Minimum Price For 1936 Wheat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, — A minimum wheat price of 87½ cents per bushel for this year's crop is announced by Premier W. L. Mackenzie King. It will come into effect however only when the closing market level falls below 90 cents for No. 1 Northern wheat at Fort William. This is the same minimum price that was set by the former government's Wheat Board last summer.

The King government came to this decision after consultation with James R. Murray, chairman of the Wheat Board. Any other action, the Government felt, might be prejudicial to the findings of the commission under Justice W. F. A. Turgeon which is now investigating the whole problem of wheat marketing, and particularly government regulation as opposed to open competition.

Western producers and sellers have been anxiously awaiting governmental action in regard to the pegging of wheat, and the central board of the Canadian wheat pools had urged the Government not to fix any price below the market level because of the danger of depressing the open market price.

It will be recalled that the whole policy of price-fixing of wheat by the former Bennett government under the direction of John I. McFarland, chairman of the central selling agency of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, had brought storms of criticism from the Liberal Party. The government was accused of speculating in wheat at the country's expense and of destroying the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

When the new board took over last winter under Mr. Murray it had 340,000,000 bushels to dispose of, while the total world requirements for the balance of that crop year were only 353,000,000 bushels. Its job, said Mr. Murray, was to reduce their holdings by 125,000,000 bushels by July 31, or sell at the rate of 87,000,000 bushels a month, and at the same time not to descend to dumping. In this it has been entirely successful, by July 1 having sold 175,000,000 bushels so that, despite an estimated 200,000,000 bushels of the new crop, it is confidently expected that the carry-over for next year will be under 60,000,000 bushels. Thanks to the drought conditions and the sky-rocketing of prices it now appears that the one-time serious problem due to wheat accumulation will not only be solved but solved without loss to the Canadian tax-payer.

Yugoslav Dramatic Group Pays Visit to Bulgaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA,Bulgaria—Friendliness between the Balkan countries which are most closely related is being shown more and more in the exchange of visits by various cultural and educational organizations.

The Yugoslav state dramatic theater of Belgrade recently visited Bulgaria where King Boris conferred honorary medals upon seven members of the party.

Ask Wage Case Rehearing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Claiming that the "welfare of millions of American working women and the constitutional powers of the states are at stake," Illinois asked the Supreme court today to reconsider its decision last June 1 holding unconstituional the New York law establishing minimum wages for women.

Innocent Man Demands Pay for Work in Prison

ASHEBORO, N. C., Aug. 31 (AP)—A petition was circulated here today asking the Legislature to compensate Gus Langley, who twice escaped the electric chair by a matter of minutes, and then proved his innocence.

Mr. Langley, 33, a former house painter who now lives in Morris Plains, N. J., spent three years in prison.

While there he painted the warden's quarters and other buildings. For this work, as well as for his detention, his attorney, B. F. Brittain, said today, the Legislature will be asked to reimburse him. Four years ago he was convicted in Asheville for the holdup killing of a filling station operator. Langley asserted he was enroute from Wilmington to Asheville at the time. He obtained two last-minute reprieves. Later witnesses substantiated Langley's contention that he was in Wilmington the day before the crime.

An actual test showed Langley could not have left Wilmington at the time it was established he did, and reach Asheville, on the other extremity of the state, by the time of the killing. He was freed by executive clemency.

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5. Large S (Largess).

Power Men Forecast Boom Near in Use of Electricity

(Continued from Page 1)

ences of all leading nations have been compared, that some common ground for the development and use of electric power may be found."

New Use for Fuels

Fuels which long have been used by mankind solely as sources of heat, light or power may soon be serving new and unheard-of purposes, according to reports submitted for the power conference.

Researchists throughout the world are engaged in the search for new uses for coal, oil and gas. Expansion of the fuel industries is gradually being brought about by the discovery of new processes in which foreign governments everywhere are interesting themselves.

Germany and Japan are among the nations reporting successful experiments in developing coal by-products. Both the United States and Great Britain are making similar efforts to wring new uses from coal. Similarly, gas is being subjected to important experiments.

Tendency Toward Control

A tendency toward ever-increasing control of power resources is reported by almost every nation. This trend is expected to be debated thoroughly at conference sessions with representatives of all schools of thought in the great industrial nations participating.

The discussion of government control indicates that unrestricted competition as it was known earlier in this country has been gradually abandoned as far as the coal industry abroad is concerned. In the opinion of foreign writers, individual countries have found that an unregulated system of production brought results that were socially undesirable.

Similarly, in the gas industry, the trend is toward strong control and, in many European countries, toward public ownership. The oil industry is being subjected to stringent regulation also, particularly in efforts by individual governments to insure supply for home markets.

In the search for new fuel uses, much attention has been devoted to the development of motor fuels from coal and gas. Germany, for instance, describes a process by which any fuel—even the lowest grade—can be converted into comparatively high-grade gasoline.

Germany may soon be dotted with filling stations which will sell natural and manufactured gas as fuel for automobiles, it is stated. Plans are being made for the construction of such stations; and automobiles which can efficiently operate on this fuel will soon be marketed on a limited scale, the Germans say.

The gas is carried in steel flasks with pressures of about 2500 pounds and is pumped from filling stations by multi-stage compressors that assure rapid and safe filling.

In Japan, a high-grade motor fuel —about 700 octanes—has been successfully produced from low-grade coal. It is satisfactory for airplane use as well as automobile, say authorities.

Future possibilities for the use of natural gas and gas products derived from petroleum refining are becoming apparent in Argentina. In that country, it is indicated, high temperatures and high humidity affect the method of gas installations.

In Great Britain, where there are no commercial developments of oil at the present time, licenses authorizing a search for oil have been granted, covering a considerable area.

Too Much or Too Little

The oil problem in the United States, stripped of its technicalities, is that there is always too much or too little oil. But when production control is exercised, according to Robert E. Hardwicke of Fort Worth, Texas, the problem of limiting imports becomes increasingly important.

Addresses by President Roosevelt Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Floyd L. Carlisle, Owen D. Young and emissaries of more than two dozen foreign nations are included in the program of the conference as announced today by O. C. Merrill, director.

The conference and the concurrent second congress on large dams, both of which will be devoted to a discussion of the world's power problems, will open in Washington Sept. 7, continuing through Sept. 12. About 3000 persons, including 700 persons from 52 foreign nations, are expected.

New York Oystermen Expect $1,250,000 Catch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31—One of New York State's million-dollar industries—oyster growing—gets off to a fine start tomorrow in the waters about Long Island with the expectation that it will produce a bumper harvest in the 1936-'37 season. The summer weather has been beneficial for the growth of the oysters, officials of the conservation department said, and it is believed the season's yield will be worth about $1,250,000.

Surveys reported to the department from the Lor Island growers indicate that the yield will be about 1,500,000 bushels.

The industry has an investment in plants, vessels and boats of $50,000,000, and the underwater stock of oysters is valued at $10,000,000.

Tipsy Drivers Post Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Motorists convicted of drunken-driving charges in Princess Anne County Circuit Court will be required to post bonds of $1000 each for good behavior for one year, Judge B. D. White, presiding, announced.

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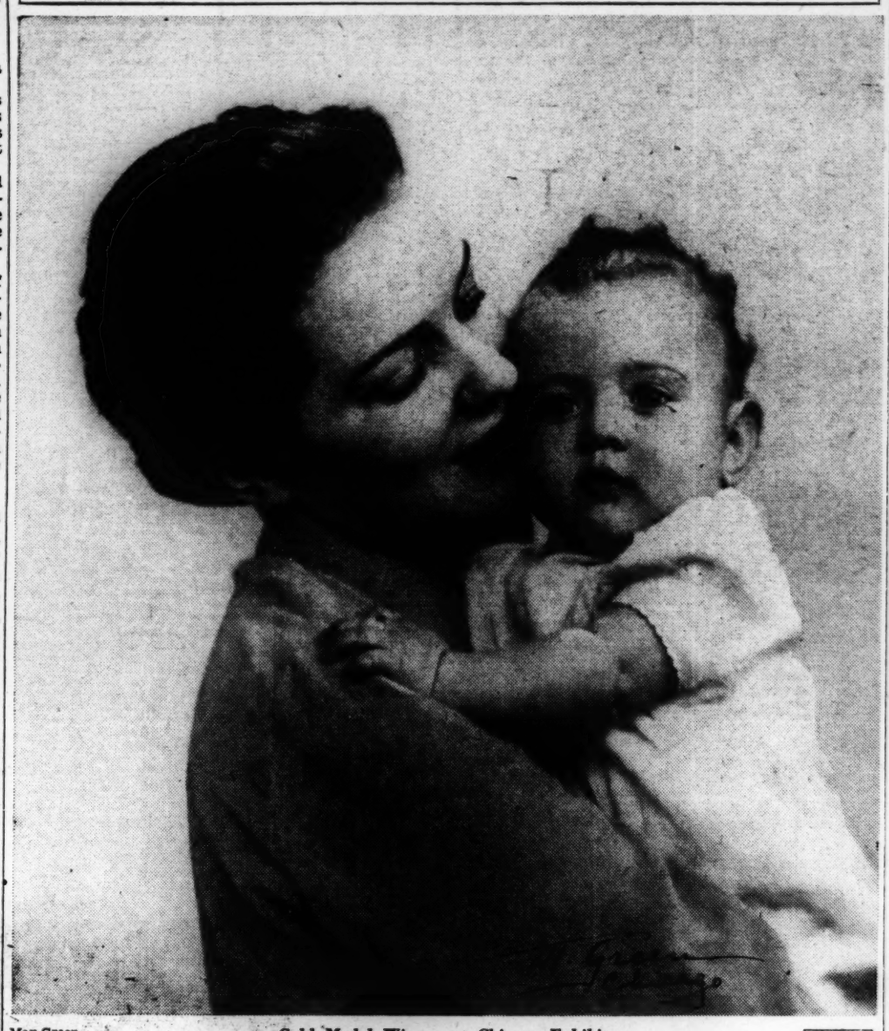

Max Green — Gold Medal Winner at Chicago Exhibit
Class D Portrait—Group of Two or More Persons—Taken by Max Green, Chicago

Photographers Looking Up After Several Lean Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—Photographers are getting back on their feet again. The very fact that 1200 of them, from all parts of the United States and Canada, held their first convention in "six long years," and that their organization has pulled itself out of a deficit of $16,000, indicated that things are looking up for them. Once more, it appears, the family is having its picture taken, it was pointed out at the convention of the Photographers' Association of America which closed here Aug. 28.

Some 6000 photographs from professional photographers, both in the United States and foreign countries, were submitted for exhibition. The best of these were posted and medals awarded for excellence in some 26 different classifications including portraits, architectural interiors and exteriors, residences, still life, industrial interiors and exteriors, sports, show windows, colored commercial prints, miniature camera work, night and panorama.

Photographs were sent in from Sweden, Hungary, England, Czechoslovakia, India, Japan, Ireland, Germany, and Spain, according to Charles Abel, secretary of the Photographers' Association of America, who said that entry forms had been sent out to members of professional photographers' associations in other countries. The exhibit, he said, had been opened "to the world" with no entrance fee for those in the United States.

So natural and perfect were some of the photographs that the subjects almost stepped out of their mats for the visitors browsing around through the exhibit. Unique compositions included a boy disturbed by the locks of hair falling from scissors apparently wielded by his mother an elderly lady in the act of removing her spectacles, a baby yawning, another crying, a woman silhouetted on a hill against white clouds, a horse's head going down into the feed bag, a view from a window from an office desk to a skyscraper, spirals of stairs viewed from the top.

In the group of portraits of men there were very solemn business-like faces, unusual types of men—some with long beards, or with deep lines in their faces—telling a human story, or with strange expressions caught at unguarded moments. John Erickson, of Erie, Penna., won the gold medal for his portrai. of a man with beard and high furrowed forehead in deep study. Ivy Hindley, of Teignmouth, Eng. carried off the gold medal for her portrait of a woman.

Children's portraits were many. There were children on slum doorsteps, in well-groomed gardens, crawling through the fence, climbing into the bath tub, happy, sorrowful, up to mischievous tricks, kneeling in prayer. A noted Swedish exhibitor, Edward Welinder, won the gold medal for his portrait of a little girl, with straight hair, looking off over her shoulder.

A few pictures were shown in color. A photograph of a breakfast table in color won the gold medal in this class. It was done by Frank Oberkeitter, of Bloomington, Ill. Vivid colored dishes on a checked tablecloth with pears in a blue bowl and a big pineapple in a red bowl show what photographers are working toward in their new experimentation in color.

A "mother and her child" won the gold medal for Max Green, a Chicago photographer in the classification where two or more people were allowed. Other photographs in this group included two tiny babies asleep together, groups of children playing, a family of five each one quite distinct though a part of the group.

Quite a difference is seen in portraits done by American photographers from those made in other countries, it was pointed out by George J. Kossuth, president of the association. The foreign photographs show greater delineation of character and are not so flattering as the American, he said. It is found, however, that the advanced thought about photographic methods is about the same the world over, he said.

"This exhibit in the salon is really representative of the activities and life of the present generation," said Mr. Kossuth. "In it we see ourselves emerging somewhat from the 'jazz' age. Even photographs have been affected by the eccentric and outlandish. We saw it a few years ago in the glare of lights that the photographs sent in from freakish angles to the subject, lighting up their hair or sending an intense glow on one side of their face. In the present exhibit we find much less of this queer use of light in photography."

For four days the 1200 photographers attending the convention milled around from one meeting to another where many demonstrations by some of the foremost professionals in the field were put on. The conventionists gathered ideas about doing a better job with lights, posing the subject in more graceful posture, studying the average person coming into the studio to bring out their best characteristics, and so on.

"Don't spoil an otherwise good picture by telling the person just before you press the bulb that 'now' you are going to take it," declared Paul Linwood Gittings of Dallas, Texas, who kept a whole ballroom of photographers, packed into every available space, sitting on the edge of their chairs. He was posing a tall stately woman in black velvet, explaining, as he went along, all of the details of just how to get the best results. He demonstrated a new kind of make-up for preparation for certain types of photographs.

William Gerdes, New York photographer and director of the photographers' summer school at Winona Lake, Ind., urged photographers to take pictures of men "as they are," and not to try to "make them pretty." It is this flattering type of photograph of men which Mr. Gerdes believes makes them so reluctant to go to a photographic studio until driven there by their family's pleas. Mr. Gerdes told of his methods in his specialty of taking pictures of men so that the photographs reveal character.

Michael Romeo of Syracuse, New York, demonstrated how he makes his famous gray vignettes, and Alexander E. Piaget of St. Louis, who walked off with a number of medals, told in one of the commercial programs how to make profits from photo-murals, in the average commercial studio.

Protecting the public from fake photographers was the subject of one of the council meetings of the convention. State laws to require licenses for qualified photographers were urged to protect the average customer from those posing as certified and legitimate. Two states now have such laws—Arizona and North Carolina, it was noted.

Modern Martyrs Totaling 187,000 Listed by Editor

By the Associated Press

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 31—A belief that modern Christian martyrs probably outnumbered the ancient ones although their deaths were not as heroic was expressed on Aug. 29 by Clifford P. Morehouse, editor of the Living Church, an Episcopal weekly.

"In many parts of the world today," he said in an interview, "it is as dangerous to live and worship as a Christian as it was in the days of the catacombs. The signs point to darker days ahead.

Russia Is Cited

"Russia alone probably has had as many martyrs as the entire Roman empire from Nero in 65 A. D. to the year 313 when Constantine made Christianity the religion of the empire.

"Adding to this the martyrs among the Assyrians, Armenians, Greeks, Chinese, Mexicans and Spaniards, it seems a fair assumption that the number who gave their lives for Christianity from the time of the world war to the present far exceed the number in the age of persecution."

Making clear that there were no accurate statistics of the numbers in either period, Mr. Morehouse estimated there were at least 187,000 martyrs in modern times and about 129,000 among the ancients.

Numbers Not Great

Referring to the first three centuries, Mr. Morehouse said the fact that the names of so many martyrs were remembered and that the persecutions were described by contemporary writers in terms of "hundreds" of persons killed indicated the number of martyrs could not have been very great.

"In each of the modern major persecutions," Mr. Morehouse said, "various pretexts were given for executions or for the subjection of Christians to conditions that resulted in the passing of vast numbers of them and only rarely was the fact of their Christianity given as the pretext for their death."

Pretext for Fate

Some died as counter-revolutionaries, some as members of a racial minority, some for treason, some for violating food or other regulations when the actual cause was their failure to give up their religion in favor of the prevailing concept of government and society, he declared.

Mr. Morehouse enumerated as follows: As many as 50,000 Armenians were killed in June and July, 1915, when the Turks persecuted them; at least 1000 Assyrians suffered the same fate; about 25,000 Greeks were slain in the sacking of Smyrna, 100,000 or more in Soviet Russia; 10,000 or more Chinese in the communist revolts and invasions; 1000 or more Mexicans in recent years. He gave no figures for Spain, but called attention to reports that many churchmen were slain in the present revolution.

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Knowledge Is Peace Power, Keynote of Pacific Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

gates in their respective countries, constituted a real contribution to the establishment of world peace.

Mr. Alexander said, "At the present time the spirit of war has gripped the world and it is the primary task of the Institute of Pacific Relations to help remove that spirit. The world is not fatalistically bound for war. Declaring that knowledge was a power for peace and that it was the duty of delegates to return home and disseminate the knowledge they had gained at the conference, Mr. Alexander continued, "The real task of the conference is to assist in the building of the house, the spiritual and moral house, for the improvement of mutual relations between the nations in the region that we set for our objective study."

Limit on Exports

Mr. Alexander said the conference had thrown valuable light on population problems and economic and political relationships. Discussions on trade, he said, would be of extreme value in removing trade barriers and sources of irritation. Here he referred to the proposal put forward during conference by a British delegate that international trade should be regulated where regulation was necessary by the exporter rather than by importer. This new principle already has been applied by Japan to her trade relations with certain countries, particularly the United States, and the British have proposed that the principle be extended to Anglo-Japanese trade.

Some British delegates have said that this proposal and its reception by Japanese delegates has been the most constructive outcome of conference. Mr. Alexander said, "I feel confident that our exchange of views with our Japanese friends on the removal of difficulties in trade relations are going to be of extreme value and that what we are going to say to our people in England, and in Tokyo, will lead to a removal by good will, not at once but gradually, of many of the sources of irritation and barriers in our trade relationships."

Collective Security

Mr. Alexander re-emphasized the need for collective security, saying "I am more than ever convinced from our conversations that there will be no lasting peace with justice in the world until there is a properly-erected machine for collective security, collective security which will not leave the settlement as to whether justice is being done to those whose cause is being tried, but which will leave it to the judgment of the nations of the world through the medium of duly-appointed legalistic persons basing their decisions upon the concept of international war."

Mr. Alexander expressed little enthusiasm for regional pacts, declaring, "I feel with regard to regional pacts that we shall have to devote much thought and time to the question before we can identify in the minds of our people the idea of real world responsibility for peace with purely regional action."

Adjustments Needed

He concluded his speech by re-emphasizing a point he had made earlier in conference, namely, that lasting world peace may not be possible without internal, social and economic adjustments being made in the individual countries. He said, "If we are really going to bring about an improvement in the mutual relations between countries we will have to consider the question of adjustment of internal, economic and social conditions.

"The real needs of the toiling masses must be considered. In this respect, we have vast improvements to make in Britain. In the United States improvement is still to be made if you are going to solve the problem of the increasing output per unit of labor with the comparatively static rate of consumption per unit of labor. I see in Japan's trouble in the East today, though I do not shut out her need for biological expansion, a need for social and economic adjustment internally. Let us, therefore, not go away completely pessimistic but let us apply ourselves to the task of rebuilding humanity if we can in the highest and noblest form."

Mr. Yoshizawa, like Mr. Alexander, said that the important task of every delegate would be to try to guide public opinion on his return to his own country. "It appears," he said, "That elations among the various countries are becoming more and more strained. Unless improvements take place, it is difficulty to surmise what will happen in the future. The underlying causes of friction must be analyzed and eliminated."

Objects to Sanctions

Mr. Yoshizawa held out little hope for a new treaty in the Pacific area that included sanctions, saying, "I think Japan would regard with grave concern the question of sanctions. Further, any collective security system would have to take cognizance of dynamic as well as static factors in the Pacific area."

Other speakers were Albert Sarraut, former French premier, and V. E. Motyleff, director of the Institute of the Great Soviet World Atlas and professor in the Institute of National Economy at Moscow. Both speakers made vehement pleas for world peace. Mr. Motyleff again put forward the Litvinoff proposal for a world peace conference to try to settle disputes before rather than after war breaks out. This was the first time that Soviet and French delegations attended the institute conference and both M. Sarraut and Mr. Motyleff were given warm receptions at the conclusion of their speeches.

New Streamline Trains For Chicago-Denver Run

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Two new 12-car streamlined trains will be placed in service over the Chicago-Denver route late in September, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has announced here. The trains are expected to maintain an average running speed of 66 miles an hour, traversing the 1039 miles between Chicago and Denver in 15 hours and 50 minutes.

Both coach and Pullman space is being reserved, tentatively for Sept. 20 and positively for Oct. 1, according to the company's announcement. Each train will carry a mail-baggage car, two coaches, diner, three 12-section sleeping-cars, a room-car and a parlor-observation car.

New University Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An Institute of English Studies at Coimbra University, Lisbon, Portugal, was opened recently, with Sir Charles Wingfield British Ambassador to Portugal attending the ceremonies. British firms trading to Portugal and the Portuguese Government have contributed the funds required for the establishment of a center of British culture at the 400-year-old university.

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59c and 69c Aluminum Ware 39c
$1.49 Galvanized Iron Ash Cans 98c
49c Garbage Cans 29c
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Sailor Hats Fell on the Swans' Heads

Indians and Other Things

Book Reviews

AMONG the new books are two good ones about Indians in the Southwestern United States. They are *The Land of Little Rain*, by Muriel H. Fellows, and *Indians of the Pueblos*, by Therese O. Deming.

The daily lives of these Indian children and their parents and friends make interesting reading, for their ways are so very different from those of white people. There is a good deal in both books about Indian ceremonials, superstitions and traditions, which we can explain only when we remember that the Indians think of the things around them as persons and weave long tales about their imaginary doings.

In the chapter on "The Rain Makers' Visit," in *Indians of the Pueblos*, Tall Oak explains to a group of boys how the rain comes.

"'Before the Rain Makers can come to us,'" he says, "'they must have water. To get it, they go to the hollow tree that lives near the sacred springs beyond the mountains. The tree is so tall that its top reaches up to the Cloud People. The Rain People climb down inside the tree trunk and fill their big jars with the sacred water from the springs. They carry the jars back through the tree trunk. Then they creep behind the Black Cloud People. When the Sky People open their doors, the Rain Makers sprinkle the water down upon Mother Earth.

"'Sometimes the Rain Makers are lazy. They do not like to carry the water up the hollow tree trunk. So they sprinkle only a little water from their jars.

"'Then the terrible Thunder Birds come out from their homes in the far mountains. The Thunder Birds are huge spirits with black wings and tails of solid rock. In their anger, they clash their wings, scream loudly, and make such a noise that they frighten the Rain Makers. Then the Rain People quickly empty their jars.'"

Both books are well illustrated in colors.

* * *

AN ENTERTAINING story about a young rabbit and his friends, Testy, the Turtle; Squint, the Squirrel, and many others, is told in *Adventures of Lappy Cushion Tail*, by Stera Bosa. There is a good deal of fantasy woven into the story, as when Testy sat in the water and blew bubbles until the wind took him sailing off into the air—bubbles and all—so fast that he had not even time to speak to the birds as he passed.

* * *

HOW would you like to try your hand at making paper, as Ann and Bill did after they had visited a paper mill and seen just how it was done? You may read about Ann and Bill and what they found out about paper in *The Paper Book*, by William Clayton Pryor and Helen Sloman Pryor.

There is a full page illustration opposite each page of text which tells you a great deal about the processes of making paper and its uses.

* * *

A LONG, long time ago people had no wheels of any kind; they dragged their loads about on sledges, because they had found this was easier than carrying them. Then someone found that the load could be moved more easily if logs were put on the ground and the sledge rolled over them.

This probably gave someone the idea for the first wheels, which were most likely just two slices cut from a log and fastened to opposite ends of a long piece of wood.

The story of the wheel and other means of transportation is a fascinating one. In *The Story Book of Wheels, Ships, Trains and Aircraft*, by Maud and Miska Petersham, it is delightfully told, with colored pictures illustrating every page.

There are pictures of many means of travel that would seem very odd nowadays. When the first railroad was built in the United States, the men who built it decided that a strange little puffing steam locomotive would not be practical to pull their cars along the tracks. So they built a basket-like boat with wheels and a sail to run on the tracks. But on one of the first trips, the sailing car was blown off the tracks and the passengers tumbled out upon a mud bank.

There are very interesting things, too, about the first people who tried to fly. And you will enjoy all the pictures. E. C.

HERE is another book about Emil and the Detectives. Not quite the same Emil, to be sure, because he is two years older, and wears long trousers on Sundays. He is growing very fast, too, so fast that Erich Kästner, who knows him even better than we do, says he will be able to wear them as shorts next year!

The Detectives, of course, are two years older as well. Gustav's hooter has developed into a motorbike, and Pony, who used to be half a boy, is now half a flapper, and the Professor is almost a man, with a house by the seaside left to him by a great-aunt. It is round this house that the new story circles, and from its front gate that the adventures in *Emil and the Three Twins* begin.

There is a disagreeable person who has to be tracked, but not quite so disagreeable as the man in the bowler hat; and there is a tiny island in the middle of the Baltic Sea, just asking for a shipwreck, and getting one. (Can you see those poor Detectives practicing independent development on a strip of sand that boasts of nothing but a palm in a flowerpot?)

There is a gallant effort to befriend the Twin who has grown too fast, and a terrifically successful enterprise to set him up for life. And through it all there runs a silent conflict that Emil is waging within himself; a choice has to be made, and he alone can decide which step to take. At the end of the book he makes up his mind, and at that moment he becomes a man. D. A. L.

The Land of Little Rain, by Muriel H. Fellows. Illustrated in colors by the author. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $2.

Indians of the Pueblos, by Therese O. Deming. Illustrated in colors by Edwin Willard Deming. Chicago: Albert Whitman and Company. $1.50.

Adventures of Lappy Cushion Tail, by Stera Bosa. Illustrated by Glenna Latimer. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc. $2.

The Paper Book, by William Clayton Pryor and Helen Sloman Pryor. Illustrated with 50 full-page photographs. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. $1.

The Story Book of Wheels, Ships, Trains and Aircraft, by Maud and Miska Petersham. Illustrated by the authors. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $2.50.

Emil and the Three Twins, Another book about Emil and the Detectives, by Erich Kästner. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net. Translated from the German by Cyrus Brooks.

Hidden Treasure Puzzle

IN THE heart of the mountains a treasure lies hidden. Many people have tried to find it, but the paths leading to the mountain are so difficult to follow that they have given up the search before they have arrived there. Can you find the way? The arrow points to the entrance.

French Children

The little boys and girls of France
Are very wonderful, for they
Speak French not only in their schools
But speak it even when they play.

I think it must be very hard,
Especially for those so young,
Never to use good English words
But always speak a foreign tongue.

MARJORIE KNAPP

The Golden Basket

By Ludwig Bemelmans

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Four

Melisande and Celeste Coggeshall had arrived with their father at the Hotel du Panier d'Or—Hotel of the Golden Basket—in Bruges, Belgium, when our story opened. Jan, whose father, Monsieur ter Meulen, owned the hotel, had built a boat. (You pronounce his name "Yan.") One fine day, Jan took the little girls and his father for a boat ride on the canal.

DOWN the canal the little boat moved, and Jan called out, for the benefit of his passengers, the names of the buildings as they went by.

"To the left, ladies and gentlemen, is the church of Saint Sauveru—we have seen it often and even from a boat, but it was never so beautiful as now. The bridge we are going under is the Pont des Augustins. And over there is the Quai de Rosaire. The fellow with the green cap who is staring at us is my classmate, Pieter Gheldere. Is everyone watching us? Would they all like to have a boat like this? I guess they would. Pieter is going away and making believe he has not even seen it."

"Melisande, will you take a picture of Jan? Now, hold still—don't row, and look this way." Click! "We have it!"

"Here comes the most beautiful of all our bridges, with Saint Nepomuc standing in the center of it. And there, coming over the bridge, is Monsieur the Mayor of Bruges."

Monsieur ter Meulen, the humble proprietor and chef of the Panier d'Or, saw him first. He forgot that he was in a boat. He stood up, and with a wide sweep of his arm, reached for his hat and bowed deeply.

An Unexpected Dip

Monsieur the Mayor also reached for his hat; he held it in mid-air for a second and then dropped it. His face became the mirror of the upset that had taken place below. Without a moment's hesitation he cleared the railing of the bridge and leaped into the canal to join Celeste and Melisande, Jan and Monsieur ter Meulen, who had disappeared under the boat as it upset and drew the little girls in a wide circle over the head of the sinking proprietor of the Panier d'Or. Their sailor hats had come off and fallen on the frightened heads of two swans that tried to get away. The birds raced under the bridge with them, the two ribbons with the golden names of a British battleship trailing behind them.

There was much confusion and much gurgling, there were many bubbles, and then everyone appeared unharmed. The canal is shallow—the water reached to the elbow of Monsieur ter Meulen, to the rosette of the Legion of Honor in the buttonhole of His Excellency the Mayor, and to the ears of the children.

The boat was floating upside down. Two men were busy getting it out of the water. A crowd gathered; a sergeant of police wrote in a little book; the swans sat frightened under the bridge and read inside the hats: "Harrods, Ltd., London"—which, of course, they did not understand.

"Monsieur the Mayor, I believe this is your hat. My own—there, will you catch it, Melisande? And my cane—be quick, Jan, it's floating away. The lunch is under the boat, the bottle at the bottom. Too bad, but let it go."

Because they were in the habit of greeting each other on the street, Monsieur ter Meulen and Monsieur van der Vichte bowed to each other in the water, wished each other a good afternoon, and in parting raised their dripping hats in a polite good-by.

Monsieur ter Meulen pointed his wet cane at a dock on the far side of the bridge.

"There is the museum," he said, "and my good friend Servaes van den Ende is the caretaker there. He will help us."

M. van den Ende

They pushed their way through the water and climbed into a small yard, abject and wet and behung with seaweed.

Monsieur van den Ende had seen them coming up the canal. He asked, "Tell me, how did it happen? No, don't tell me, not now. I will get you some blankets. Come with me. You must get out of those wet clothes."

He led the way into the museum. Near the entrance stood a blue sleigh built like a box, with four oval windows and a little silver crown on its roof. It had at one time been the property of a prince. "Jan, you go in there."

The two little girls were lifted into a gala coach, a magnificent royal carriage. Its body swung in a cradle of red leather straps held together by heavy gilt buckles. On the four corners of the coach sat carved angels. At the back was a place for two footmen to stand. When the door of the coach was opened a small folding stairway reached to the floor, and every step on it was covered with heavy gold brocade. The padded upholstery inside the coach was of the same rich material. The door was closed with an ivory handle; the shades were pulled down.

Now, where to put Monsieur ter Meulen? A large sentry box was turned to the wall and two torn battle flags hung to the left and right of it; that would do to hide him.

In the corner next to the sentry box stood a worn old guillotine. On the other side was a cannon, and over that a shelf on which sat a row of helmets.

Traveling-Together Ladies

Monsieur van den Ende went from the sleigh to the carriage and from there to the sentry box to collect the wet clothing. Then he took it out of the building and hung it in the sun to dry.

Misfortune is a master of detail. It had placed around poor Monsieur ter Meulen all the properties of gloom. He was cold and wet and sat in an itchy blanket; when he lifted his eyes, it was to the rusty knife of the guillotine, and when he looked straight ahead he saw on a block of wood what seemed to be a flock of big iron mosquitoes. A little card said that they were thumbscrews. He could not sit still any longer, and he wandered up and down between the guillotine and the cannon.

Jan sobbed in his sleigh. He was thinking of his beautiful boat—would he ever see it again?

Only Celeste and Melisande were happy; they leaned back in the soft corners of the carriage with their eyes half closed and dreamed they were princesses. It was very quiet.

Two long, thin shadows swam down the steps which lead from the street into the museum. They belonged to two traveling-together ladies. At the door they wrote their names in a visitors' book: "The Misses Evelyn Thorne and Carmel Stout, from Liverpool, England."

An Astonishing Exhibit

They read a few lines in their guide book and looked for exhibit number one. This was a pair of high boots worn by an outrider. The boots were heavy and weighed 20 pounds each; under the heel, where the stirrup catches, little lamps were built in, to keep the rider's feet warm in winter.

Number two was an old uniform and number three the helmets of artillery officers—they were on a shelf.

"Something moved—back in the corner where that fearful guillotine stands, and now it's gone into the sentry box!"

"You're seeing things, Evie!"

"No, my dear, I'm certain of it."

They had turned and were standing in front of the blue sleigh. One of the two looked at it. She turned pale. She grasped her umbrella tightly and whispered to her companion: "There is someone in that sleigh—dead and sobbing."

Miss Stout took her by the hand and led her away. She had never known her friend to be so foolish. She led her across to the gaily painted coach. A beam of sunlight leaned from the window down on the angels.

"There, there, my dear." Miss Stout patted the arm of her friend, but Miss Thorne kept looking at the sentry box and the sleigh.

Miss Stout now poked at the angels on the coach with the end of her umbrella. "Look here, Evie. The sweet things, what pudgy little hands and feet! Why, every toe is beautifully formed! They are well preserved, you know. I wonder how old they are."

Miracle of miracles! The angels spoke! Loudly they announced with heavenly voices: "We'll be 300 next April."

Two umbrellas and the guide book dropped to the floor; cold beads appeared on the foreheads of the two women; they looked as if they had swallowed a fishbone. They fell rather than walked out of the museum—and when they were out under the trees in the sunlight they shrieked and ran.

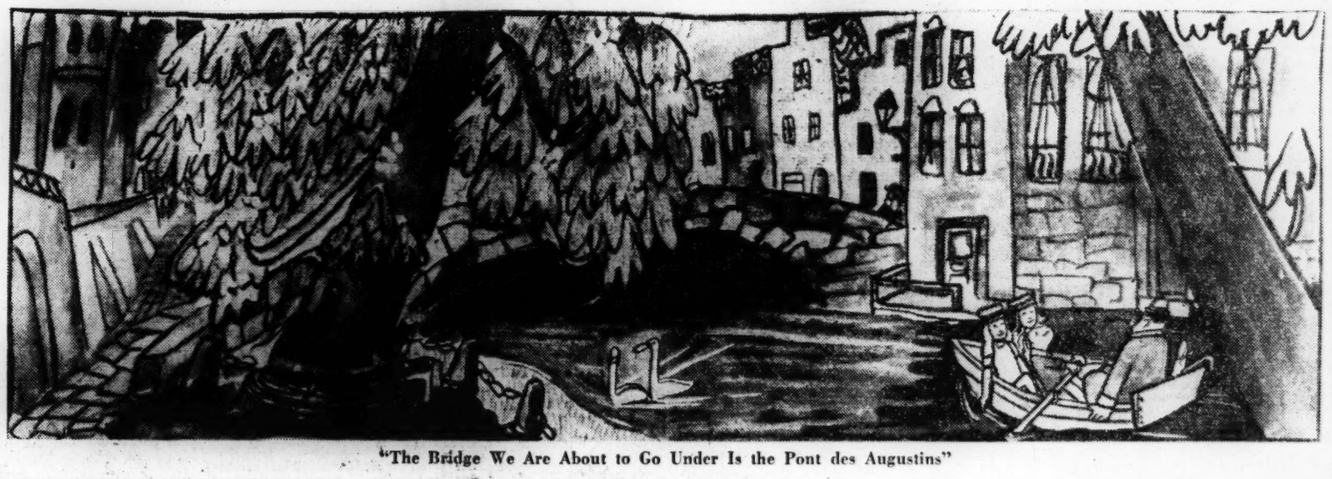
M. ter Meulen Reflects

Inside the museum the coach and the sleigh rocked with laughter.

Monsieur ter Meulen, all the way in the back, came slowly out of his box. Between the flag and the sentry box he could see one of the fox pelts—the cross-eyed one—the umbrellas and the copy of *A Guide to Bruges, the City of the Seven Wonders*. He leaned against the guillotine; he felt like crying. He cried. His handkerchief hung on a line in the garden of the museum, so he took a corner of the old battle flag to wipe his tears away. Madame ter Meulen's face appeared to him. How would he ever tell her?

When they had left the hotel in the morning, it was to have "a look" at the boat. And now this, and out there the umbrellas! The two ladies would find out everything; they would immediately pack and leave, they would tell everybody. Did they not travel all year? Everywhere people would hear of this and shun the Golden Basket. Why had he not stayed in his warm kitchen with his warm friend, the stove, and his good pots and pans!

[To be continued on Saturday, when the next Children's Page will be published on account of the holiday.]



"The Bridge We Are About to Go Under Is the Pont des Augustins"

Finding Friends to Write To

Our Mail Bag

MANY letters have been passing over our desk all summer on their way to children whose names have appeared in Our Mail Bag. We hope all those letters will be just the beginning of long and happy friendships.

Sending letters to children whose names you read in the Mail Bag column is often a better way of making correspondence friends than having your own name published, because you can choose a child living in any part of the country that you would most like to hear from and one whose interests attract you. If your name has been published and you do not get as many letters in response as you would like, you can add to your correspondence in that way, too.

That was what Patricia K. (8), of Chicago, Illinois, did. Here is a paragraph from a letter that came in from her a few days ago: "Thank you very much for publishing my letter in the Mail Bag on March 30, and although I received no replies I am enclosing a letter to Joan T., Germiston, Transvaal, South Africa. Will you please forward this to her?" Of course, we forwarded her letter to Joan at once.

When we opened a letter with an Indian stamp that came to our desk a week ago, we found that it was from Randolph Castleton St. J. (9), who is on his way back to his home in Sussex, England.

"I am going home to England after a visit to the United States, via the Orient," his letter says. "It is very interesting stopping at all the native ports like Port Sudan." Randolph says he is very much interested in stamps and would like to hear from boys who have the same hobby. EDITOR

Jeanne H. (8), of Turlock, California, used to live on a ranch, but now she has moved to town. She plays the piano, is going to learn to swim and would like to write to a girl in Japan or Holland.

Joanne L. (10) lives in Chicago, Illinois. Her hobby is skating and she would like to hear from girls in Japan.

Lois M. (10), of Los Angeles, California, is interested in music, geography and writing. She would like to correspond with girls in Holland and Switzerland.

Irving W. (10), lives in Chicago, Illinois. He would like to hear from boys in Mexico.

Bruce C. (10), Chicago, Illinois, would like to correspond with boys of 10 in Arabia or Scotland. He is interested in drawing, saving stamps, and likes to play baseball.

Paul N. H. (8), of Hartford, Connecticut, likes swimming and collecting stamps, and wishes to hear from boys of his own age in any foreign country.

Mildred G. (10), Chicago, Illinois, would like to hear from girls in China and Sweden.

Isobel A. (10), of Chicago, Illinois, is looking forward to hearing from girls in Scotland.

Eugenie F. (10), lives in Omaha, Nebraska. She would like to correspond with girls in Spain or Japan.

Lucille A. (10), of Chicago, Illinois, is interested in drawing, and would like to hear from girls in Norway, Scotland or Africa.

Doris G. (10), lives in San Francisco, California, and likes to read, hike and play the piano.

Lillian T. (10), who lives in Chicago, Illinois, would like to receive letters from girls in Switzerland. Her hobbies are roller skating and swimming.

Shirley V. B. (9), of Chicago, Illinois, wishes to hear from girls in England. Her hobbies are dancing, swimming and studying languages.

Babette W. (9), Chicago, Illinois, would like to exchange letters with girls in Japan.

Allen N. (7), of Chicago, Illinois, says his favorite sport is swimming and that he would like to hear from boys in Holland.

Nancy P. (9), Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts. Is in the fourth grade and takes dancing lessons.

Patricia D. (9), of Chicago, Illinois, would like to correspond with girls in Hollywood, California.

Frances G. P. (9), lives in Bell, California, and would like to hear from girls in Holland, Japan or some other country abroad.

Marion M. H. (9), of Chicago, Illinois, likes to ride horseback, and wishes to correspond with girls in Sweden.

Chella S. (9), Chicago, Illinois, says her hobby is drawing. She would like to hear from girls in China, Holland, Africa or Japan.

Betty P. (9), Chicago, Illinois, would like to correspond with girls in China. She is interested in people of foreign countries.

They Waited in the Yard, Abject and Dripping

Exhibit No. 1 Was a Pair of High Boots

What a Forester Found

HOW did Gaura come to Wales? The people of Pembrey Burrows, on the Carmarthenshire coast, are very anxious to know. So is the expert from the National Museum of Wales who has been to visit her, and the official from the Natural History Museum, London.

It is all a great mystery, for only Gaura herself knows, and she being a little wild flower, cannot say

It was a young forester who chanced to find Gaura, and being familiar with all the flowers in the neighborhood, he realized at once that he had come across a stranger.

"You are like a willow-herb," he said, examining her pretty red petals, "and yet there is something different about you," and off he went to report his discovery.

After that many visitors came to the spot where Gaura stood on her six-inch stem, quietly enjoying the sun and smiling to herself at all the things that were said about her.

The experts were quite right when they announced that her natural home was North America; that her name was Gaura coccinea; that no other flower like her had ever been seen in the British Isles before; that as she had never been grown as a garden plant she could not have originated in that way.

But when it came to deciding how she managed to arrive in Wales they shook their heads. Even the wildest of wild plants, they said, could not bring itself across the Atlantic and settle down as if nothing had happened.

And all the time Gaura went on serenely wondering to herself why they were so excited and puzzled, and feeling a tiny bit superior.

"Here I am," she said, looking round on the estate with satisfaction, "and here I am going to stay; so what does it matter how I came?"

Answer to Traveler Puzzle

Arkansas, New York, Colorado, Rhode Island, Washington, Indiana, New Hampshire, West Virginia.

Constance Smedley's Play Centre

New and interesting classes in the form of games, based on material from the Monitor, including the advertisements.

A course of 8, beginning September 18th, will be given on Fridays, 5.30-7, at Foyle's Book Shop, 121 Charing Cross Rd., London, W. C. 1, from where particulars may be obtained of fees for children, adults and observers.

You cannot give too much thought to the selection of the proper school for your boy or girl

Advertisements of selected schools appear in The Christian Science Monitor each Tuesday and Saturday on the Education Page. For further information write to the School and Camp Section of our Advertising Department

Yanks Close In On A. L. Pennant; Giants Go Ahead

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With less than a month of the regular season still unplayed, all signs point toward a subway World Series between the Yankees and Giants. Compiling the best record both offensively and defensively during the past week, the Yanks won seven games and lost only one to all but clinch the American League pennant, while the Giants, facing a "crucial" test in the western half of the National League, captured five out of six and tightened their grip on first place.

It's now only a matter of time with the Yankees. Last week they piled up 101 base hits and scored 73 runs, a record far better than any other club in either circuit. They made only six errors and limited opponents to 22 runs, to rank first on the defense. As a result of those seven victories, they increased their league lead to 16 full games over the second-place Cleveland Indians, who at the moment are in danger of losing their runner-up spot in the race.

Have Everything

The Yankees have everything—pitching, batting and good support in the field. Six regulars—Gehrig, Dickey, Di Maggio, Selkirk, Rolfe and Powell—are hitting in the .300 class. Hadley, Pearson, Malone, Broaca, Ruffing and Murphy are hurling winning ball, and Gomez has shown signs of coming back.

Although the Giants are still a long distance from the finish line—their lead is only four games—the Terrymen have weathered their final western tour, and they play in or around the Polo Grounds during the last three weeks of the race. Terry said two weeks ago that if his club stood up under this invasion of the West, it would win the pennant. Hornsby, manager of the American League St. Louis Browns, voiced the same belief, and Mr. Hornsby knows his baseball.

The Giants opened in the West at Cincinnati last Tuesday. They took two straight from the Reds and moved on to Pittsburgh, where they broke even in two contests with the Pirates. Beginning a "crucial" series at Chicago yesterday, the Giants won a pair of games from the Cubs, knocking the Bruins out of second place in the standing.

There are two outstanding reasons why the Giants should win—Carl Hubbell and Mel Ott. The club's climb from fifth place to the top of the league started when Ott broke out with a series of home runs back in the middle of July. And all season, even while the Giants were apparently out of the running, Hubbell has been the mainstay of Terry's mound staff, which now shapes up as the most efficient in the National League.

Hubbell's Twentieth

Ott and Hubbell played leading roles as the Giants took yesterday's doubleheader from the Cubs, 6 to 1 and 8 to 6. Carl pitched the opener, scattering seven hits, to gain his twentieth victory of the season and his tenth in succession. He lost a shutout in the ninth inning when the Cubs put together three singles for their only run.

Ott wrote a story-book finish to the second game when, with the Cubs leading by 6 to 5, he smashed one of Larry French's pitches high into the right-field bleachers with Terry and Leiber on base to put his team out in front. It was his fourth hit of the contest. He had previously batted in two runs with singles, giving him a total of five for the game.

The Boston Bees won four straight during the early part of the week, all from the Cardinals, to take temporary possession of fifth place, but they were back in sixth position this morning after losing twice to the Pirates on Sunday. The Bees, incidentally, stopped the Cubs after they had won six in a row. That happened on Saturday.

The Senators, Red Sox and Athletics all had winning records for the week in the American, each taking four out of seven engagements. The Bees, Cubs and Pirates each won five and lost three in the National.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Glenna Collett Vare won national women's golf title for sixth time.

Three Years Ago

Babe Ruth denied plans to retire; planned to play in 1934.

Five Years Ago

Jack Westland led United State amateur golf qualifiers with 72 at Beverly, Chicago.

U. S. Wins in Junior Doubles

HAVERFORD, Penna., Aug. 31 (AP)—France and the United States divided four matches yesterday in the International Junior Tennis exhibition tournament at the Merion Cricket Club. France won two of the three singles encounters and America captured the doubles. Two more singles and a doubles match will be played today. Robert Riggs, 18-year-old Californian, bowed in the most exciting encounter of the day to Bernard Destremau, 19, of the French Davis Cup team, 5—7, 7—9, 6—4. Frank Parker, Milwaukee's 20-year-old racquet wielder, turned in America's only singles victory and played on the winning doubles team. He defeated Yvon Petra, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, and teamed with Hunt to down Petra and Pierre Pelizza in straight sets in the doubles, 6—3, 6—4. Pelizza defeated Joseph Hunt, California, 6—3, 6—3.

J. Donald Budge And Miss Jacobs Are Seeded First

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., and Helen Hull Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defending titleholder, today were placed at the top of the seeded lists for the national singles tennis championships starting Thursday at Forest Hills, L. I.

Fred J. Perry, three-time Wimbledon champion and 1933-34 American champion, was seeded first among the foreign contenders for the title vacated by Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, veteran who will not defend the crown.

Kay Stammers, attractive British left-handed star, was placed at the top of the women's foreign list. The only other seeded female invader is Mrs. Tokuko Moriwake Nakano, Japanese champion.

Bryan M. Grant of Atlanta was seeded second on the domestic list, followed by Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. of New York; Frank A. Parker of Lawrenceville, N. J.; Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles; Gregory S. Mangin of New York; John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, and Hal Surface of Kansas City.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., runner-up to Miss Jacobs last year, was seeded second, followed by Alice Marble and Carolin Babcock, Pacific Coast stars; Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia; Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif.; Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Conn., and Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City.

Bernard Destremeau, 19-year-old French Davis cupster, was placed behind Perry in the foreign division. Jaques Brugnon, Yvon Petra and Pierre Pelizza, rounding out the four-man Tricolor invasion, followed Destremeau in that order.

Louisville Boy Wins Junior Rifle Title

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—Hilary Brown, 15, of Louisville, Ky., stood at the head of the junior rifle corps list today, as the program for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18 years came to a close Aug. 29 and older contestants in the national rifle matches turned their attention toward the senior events scheduled for next week.

Brown was awarded a gold medal as winner of the National Individual championship match and received three silver medals and the Hughes trophy for winning the grand aggregate in the group "A" division.

The national champion had a score of 348 out of a possible 400, nosing out Jack Polk, 14, of Troy, N. Y., whose score was 346, by two points. Norman Sawyer, 14, Queensville, N. Y., was third with 340; Janet Lewis, 18, St. Albans, N. Y., fourth with 335.

Champions Lose Women's Title In Tennis Doubles

BULLETIN

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—Helen H. Jacobs, national and Wimbledon singles tennis queen, and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, the Wightman Cup team star, were ousted from their national doubles thrones today by Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles. The scores were 9—7, 3—6, 6—4.

By Dexter G. Dey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today, at the Longwood Cricket Club, the veteran combination of Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn faced an uphill fight. They went onto the Sheafe Memorial stadium court as tennis doubles champions of the United States. They faced the same youngsters—Don Budge and Gene Mako—who bowed to them in the 1935 final. The score then was: 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 3—6, 6—1. But, in this year's final, they faced a stronger tandem in Budge and Mako. These young Davis cuppers, who learned their tennis on the courts of California, have not only turned the tables on Allison and Van Ryn since that 1935 final, but they have succeeded in doing so 10 times this season.

Swansong?

If the veterans lose again today, they will probably pass out of major tennis. Allison, the present national champion, has already given up big-time singles competition, leaving the field open to Budge and Fred Perry of England.

Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, defending their women's doubles crown, met Mrs. Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock, while Raymond Bidwell and Richard Bishop appeared assured of retaining their veterans' title against William J. Clothier and Dwight F. Davis, donor of the famous international cup.

Sunday's free tennis show attracted a crowd of about 6000 persons. First, they saw Mrs. Fabyan and Budge stroke their way into the mixed doubles final with a 6—2, 6—4 victory over Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn and John McDiarmid. This proved to be the only tournament match of the day as Allison telegraphed from Harrison, Maine, that he would be unable to compete in the other semifinal mixed doubles match. This advanced Alice Marble and Mako to the title round.

After National Tennis Title

Don Budge (Left) and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Who Earned the Right to Play in Today's Mixed Doubles Final

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	PC
Averill, Indians	126	511	108	193	.378
Gehrig, Yanks	128	480	145	181	.377
Appling, W. S.	114	435	90	161	.370
Medwick, Cards	127	525	95	194	.370
P. Waner, Pir.	121	470	80	173	.362
Lombardi, Reds.	98	305	33	109	.358

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	42	.669
Cleveland	69	58	.543
Chicago	67	61	.523
Detroit	68	62	.523
Washington	66	62	.516
Boston	64	65	.496
Philadelphia	47	81	.367
St. Louis	46	81	.362

Results Aug. 29

New York 6, Detroit 4.
Chicago 5, Washington 4 (8 innings).
Cleveland 13, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 3 (5 innings).
St. Louis at Boston, rain.

Results Aug. 30

Boston 3, Cleveland 2.
Boston 5, Cleveland 1.
New York 8, Chicago 1.
New York 4, Chicago 1.
Philadelpnia 5, Detroit 4 (12 innings).
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 5, St. Louis 4.
Washington 7, St. Louis 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	86	57	.601
St. Paul	79	64	.552
Kansas City	78	66	.542
Indianapolis	75	70	.517
Minneapolis	73	70	.510
Columbus	63	76	.476
Louisville	59	83	.416
Toledo	54	87	.383

Results Aug. 29

Minneapolis 10, Kansas City 5.
Columbus 8, Indianapolis 5.
Louisville 2, Toledo 1.
St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 5.

Results Aug. 30

Louisville 8, Toledo 7.
Toledo 5, Louisville 3.
Kansas City 2, Minneapolis 1.
St. Paul 7, Milwaukee 5.
Indianapolis 14, Columbus 5.
Indianapolis 3, Columbus 0.
Minneapolis 7, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 7, Milwaukee 6.

Hines Wins Golf Open

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—Jimmy Hines, 31-year-old Garden City, L. I., professional, was $1000 richer today by virtue of a par-smashing victory in the Glens Falls golf open—his second in four years. Continuing his par-cracking pace of the opening two rounds, Hines turned in 70 and 69 yesterday to snare first place with a 72-hole aggregate of 277, 11 strokes under par, and four ahead of slender Paul Runyan of White Plains.

New York Invites Boxers

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—At the suggestion of Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia, the Metropolitan A. A. U. has invited all the Olympic games boxing champions to appear on a special international program here in October. The invitations, cabled to Europe by the A. A. U., also went to several European stars who competed at Berlin but did not win titles.

Owens Quits College For Professional Career

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—From a springy cinder track, Jesse Owens, the "Buckeye Bullet," set out Saturday, Aug. 29, for the glare of the footlights—as a professional entertainer.

The Olympic track star, who gave the United States three firsts and aided in winning a fourth, decided to shelve his spike shoes for the clicking plates of a tap dancer.

Larry Snyder, Ohio State University track coach, who piloted Owens through his Olympic triumphs, said the Cleveland youth would drop out of school indefinitely for screen and stage appearances.

"Jesse is building up for the future," Snyder said. "He's hopeful of making a good bit of money out of this venture to guard and protect him in later life.

"This becoming a professional entertainer does not mean that his days as an amateur athlete are over. He's not going to get money for his running or track work but as an entertainer."

Snyder explained that if Owens raced before a crowd and was paid for the performance that would make him a professional runner, but that a paid appearance for some other activity would not affect his amateur status.

Owens, a junior at Ohio State said during a visit here he hoped to resume his studies after finishing work as an entertainer. Later he plans a teaching and coaching career.

Northwestern Advance Sale Showing Promise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University's football ticket sale is underway with the mailing of 20,000 application blanks to alumni and former ticket holders. Prices for the five home games range from $1.50 for the North Dakota State game to a top of $2.75 for the Ohio and Minnesota games. The Iowa and Wisconsin games are $2.50 each.

The opening of the single game sale supplements the season ticket sale which has been in progress since June. Already several thousand season tickets have been disposed of. They will be on sale until the first game Oct. 3.

Mail orders received to date indicate that attendance at Northwestern's home games this year will exceed those of the past several seasons. The presence of Ohio and Minnesota, 1933 co-champions, on the home schedule has stimulated interest. The Wildcats' complete schedule follows:

Home Games—Oct. 3, Iowa; 10, North Dakota State; 17, Ohio State; 31, Minnesota; Nov. 7, Wisconsin.

Away From Home—Oct. 24, Illinois; Nov. 14, Michigan; 21, Notre Dame.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	77	47	.621
St. Louis	74	52	.587
Chicago	73	53	.579
Pittsburgh	66	61	.520
Cincinnati	60	65	.480
Boston	58	67	.464
Brooklyn	51	74	.408
Philadelphia	42	82	.339

Results Aug. 29

Boston 6, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 4.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 12, Brooklyn 2.

Results Aug. 30

Pittsburgh 4, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 1.
New York 6, Chicago 1.
New York 8, Chicago 6.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 2 (13 innings).
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	86	73	.541
Seattle	84	75	.528
San Diego	84	75	.528
Missions	83	76	.522
Oakland	82	77	.516
Los Angeles	80	79	.503
San Francisco	75	84	.472
Sacramento	62	97	.390

Results Aug. 29

San Diego 7, Oakland 5.
Missions 5, Sacramento 2.
Portland 8, San Francisco 4.
Los Angeles 6, Seattle 0.

Results Aug. 30

Sacramento 14, Missions 8.
Missions 2, Sacramento 0.
Portland 6, San Francisco 5.
San Francisco 10, Portland 3.
Oakland 9, San Diego 1.
Oakland 4, San Diego 3.
Los Angeles 7, Seattle 6.
Seattle 4, Los Angeles 3.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	90	54	.625
Newark	82	63	.566
Rochester	81	62	.566
Baltimore	76	68	.528
Toronto	72	73	.497
Montreal	67	74	.475
Syracuse	56	90	.384
Albany	53	93	.363

Results Aug. 29

Toronto 8, Montreal 3.
Montreal 4, Toronto 0.

Results Aug. 30

Baltimore 6, Newark 4.
Newark 6, Baltimore 2.
Montreal 4, Toronto 2.
Montreal 5, Toronto 2.
Syracuse 3, Albany 0.
Albany 2, Syracuse 1.
Rochester 6, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 10, Rochester 6.

Miss Hudson Wins Trophy

TORONTO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Dorothy Hudson of Toronto captured the Barker Trophy, emblem of the one-mile Canadian women's swimming championship, in a race at the Canadian National Exhibition, Saturday, Aug. 29. Catherine O'Brian of Buffalo was second and Margaret Gribble, Barrie, Ont., third.

Cubs Sign Collegian

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have announced the signing of Irving Cherry, 18-year-old University of Illinois left-hander. He will report next spring. A Chicagoan, Cherry has been pitching for a local semi-pro team this summer.

Miss Traung Wins in Golf

COUNTRY CLUB SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 31 (AP)—Dorothy Traung, of San Francisco, won the western women's golf championship with a six and five victory over 19-year-old Beatrice Barrett, of Minneapolis, in the 36-hole final on Saturday, Aug. 29.

AAU and Colleges Need Co-operation To Solve Issues

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Whether, as sundry Olympic developments forecast, A. A. U. domination over this country's Simon Pure athletics will be challenged, it will require more than the scattered verbal gunfire loosed thus far by returning Olympians to bring about anything resembling an upheaval.

Current signs point to an effort by college leaders to obtain stronger representation in and perhaps definite control of the American Olympic Association, before the invasion of Japan in 1940.

It will be two years, however before there can be a showdown. Meanwhile the A. A. U., not only has time to put its own household in order but opportunity if not actual incentive to effect more harmonious working relations with the collegiate chieftains.

"It is well to keep in mind that since 1924, the trend has been consistently toward a more equitable balance of power between the A. A. U. and college groups in guiding the affairs of the Olympic Association," points out Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft of Princeton, vice-president of the American Olympic Committee, and advocate of a "middle of the road" policy.

Problems Can Be Solved

"To a greater extent than ever before, college men shared in the councils and management of the games just finished. There is no reason, as I see it, why the problems that have arisen cannot be solved by working together.

Sharing Dr. Raycroft's view is Robert H. Kiphuth, Yale's Olympic swimming coach who has worked closely with the A. A. U. for years in the development of aquatic sports.

"There is no sound reason why the A. A. U. and the colleges cannot work harmoniously together," says Kiphuth. "It is true that the colleges now produce a big majority of the Olympic athletes, upwards of 75 per cent. The A. A. U., however, furnishes the necessary link with international authorities, besides supplying on the domestic front an organization that functions effectively the year around."

Unquestionably a factor in the political situation is the impending retirement of Avery Brundage as president of the A. A. U., an office he has held seven times in the last eight years. Brundage, newly named to the International Olympic Committee and twice head of the American Olympic Organization, is credited with a dominant part in sealing the old breach between the colleges and the A. A. U. That breach was widest 10 years ago.

Bingham Possible Candidate

It remains to be seen whether Brundage, since being under the Olympic guns, will exercise his influence to prevent another conflict. His probable successor in the A. A. U. driver's seat, Major Patrick J. Walsh of New York, undoubtedly will be nominated on a platform calling for continuation of Brundage policies. Incidentally the A. A. U., now is conducting a mail vote on the proposal to shift the 1936 convention to Chicago, Brundage's home town, from Houston, Tex.

Seeking a leader around whom to rally their forces, if and when a bigger voice in Olympic affairs is sought, the colleges may pick Harvard's William J. Bingham. As manager of the successful American Olympic Track and Field Team, Bingham has been praised for an outstanding job by officials and coaches, as well as the athletes.

Few college men have been as critically outspoken as Stanford's Al Masters, who charged the A. A. U. with mismanagement, but there will likely be demands (1) for a new deal in Olympic coaching assignments, with the head coaching appointments rotated; (2) more liberal expense allowances for the athletes; (3) less official junketing in connection with the Olympics; and (4) more flexibility in the tryout system for team selections.

Vahey Team Loses in Golf

RYE BEACH, N. H., Aug. 31 (AP)—Johnny Levinson, New England champion, and Mildred "Babe" Didrikson defeated Rosamond Vahey, Boston, and E. Lansing Ray Jr. of St. Louis, 3 up in an exhibition match on the Abenaqui Golf course here yesterday. Levinson scored a 71, two over par, and Ray a 73. Miss Didrikson, despite a 10 on the 13th, went around in 80, while Miss Vahey had an 82. Helen Detweiller of the Congressional Club, Washington, D. C., broke the course record for women with a 72. Miss Didrikson held the previous record of 77.

Bermuda Yachtsmen Sail

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 31 (AP)—Four Bermudian one-design yachts and their crews left on the Queen of Bermuda for New York Saturday afternoon, Aug. 29, to compete in a series of races with Long Island clubs at the Larchmont Yacht Club. The one-designs included Bayard Dills' Cardinal, J. E. Pearman's Starling, E. R. Williams' Flirt, and Bert Darrell's Princess. The present standing in the year's competition between these yachts is seven-all, and the forthcoming races will likely be the last of the year.

Horowitz Captures U. S. Chess Title

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Israel Horowitz of Brooklyn, N. Y., won the American Chess Federation championship yesterday with a score of 8-3 and finished half a point ahead of two players tied for second place.

Horowitz, editor of the Chess Review, drew his match with Milton Hanauer, New York, to assure himself of the title after splitting a game with Maurice Fox, Montreal, Can., Aug. 28.

Arthur W. Dake, Portland, Ore., was tied with Arnold Denker, New York, with 7½-3½. Dake defeated Horowitz several days ago, but lost his chance for the title when he dropped a game to Donald Mugridge, Washington, D. C.

Denker drew an adjourned match with Abraham Hipchik, New York, to drop into second place. Robert William, New York, won the consolations masters' tournament with a score of 9-2. The Class A title went to Stasch Mitokowski of Camden, N. J., who had a record of 10½-2½ in 13 games.

Horowitz, who is 29, was awarded the Kirk D. Holland trophy at a banquet last night.

Alice Bridges Welcomed Home

UXBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 31 (AP)—Alice Bridges, who took third place in the 100-meters backstroke swim at the Olympics was noisily welcomed home by 2000 townsmen in a driving rainstorm late Saturday.

A planned parade was abandoned, but marching units found automobiles and motored through the route.

The girl was given a key to the town by Lester J. Cook, selectman, and little Patricia Grey, on behalf of the townfolk, presented her a huge bouquet.

A block dance and an outdoor program planned for Saturday night was postponed until tonight.

Alice stood in the rain for half an hour while hundreds of cars carrying townsfolk motored past the monument at the town center.

She was met at the Rhode Island state line, on her way from Providence, by State Police. As the escort reached the town line every factory whistle was pulled wide open. Accompanying Miss Bridges was Earle S. Spencer, her swimming coach, and Thomas Curran of Philadelphia, oarsman on the Olympic squad, who was the guest of Miss Bridges's parents at her home Saturday.

Cornell's Grid Squad Mostly Sophomores

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—Only 32 candidates will comprise Cornell's first-string football squad when practice opens Wednesday. Twenty others upon whom the new head coach, Carl Snavely, was counting will be out of the picture for scholastic or other reasons.

"The small squad will be made up mostly of sophomores," Snavely said. "Our success will depend upon how the sophomores develop and perform under fire. In short the team will be an experiment. I feel, though, that the first team ought to compare favorably with others in its own class."

Definitely out, final faculty reports revealed are Pierce, Kasparian, Gartleman, Lanman, Rose, Marsella, Kenerson, Leperi, Longmaid, Saunders, Tuths, Carpenter, Lynch, Rivero, Van Orman, Bayly, O'Connell, Peck, White and Morgan.

Frank Shields Withdraws

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Frank Shields has withdrawn from the National singles, which will begin next Thursday at Forest Hills. On the eve of the draw, the former Davis Cup and National star wired his sponsors that an offer of an important part in a new motion picture had been made him, and that he felt it incumbent to stick to his job at Hollywood. So he has notified the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to omit has name from the competitors.

Woodling Makes Swim Record

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Elwood Woodling, 19, representing the Akron (Ohio) Boys Club, won the 12th annual President's cup three-mile swim in the Potomac river Aug. 29 and set a new record time of 1h. 12m. 52.2s. Harry Tresnak, unattached, of New York, the defending champion, was second and Bill Parmelee, Lenox Hill Club, New York, third.

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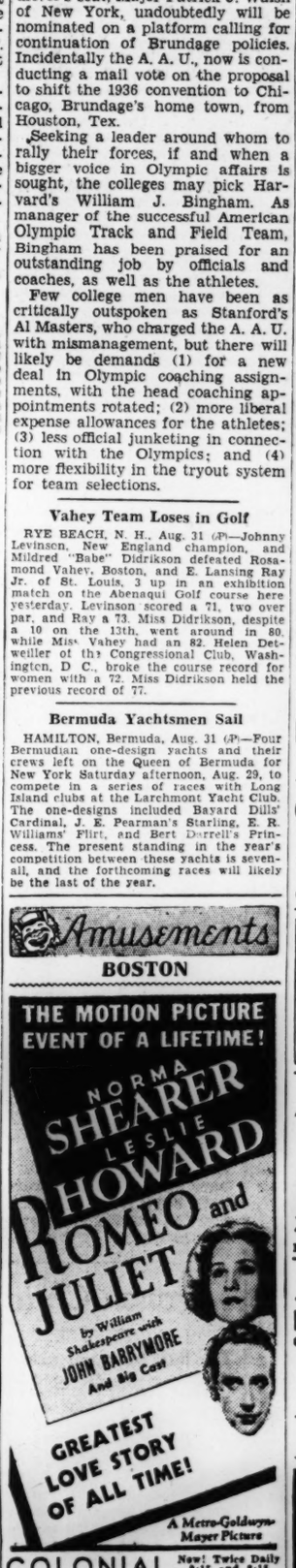

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Which Way Is Back?

FOR me there is always a deep fascination about salt marshes. I grew up beside one, learned to swim in its shallows, built driftwood rafts there, ran free for long boyhood summers over its golden green expanses. But to my neighbor George a salt marsh is wasteland and smelly mud. For George grew up inland, among the hills—and I, in my turn, look upon hills without enthusiasm. But we have one thing in common. Now and again we go back, and we return to Jaalam to lament a departed glory. George's hills have been cut over, and the farms are now summer places; my marsh has been filled and cut to houselots; we are now both alien. You wouldn't know the old place. So we mourn and will not be comforted.

WE ARE, IN this, somewhat like the man from Texas. A lean man and a quiet one, a wiry, gray-haired man with pleasant wrinkles about his mouth as he slid lankly from behind the wheel of his car.

George Hunter, at the Bank, had sent him here. "I'm looking," he said, "for the old Rocket place. Hunter told me you could set me right."

I tried, but the way was complicated, with many turnings, and in the end I went with him. And, as we went slowly along, talking of weather and of crops as we passed hillside orchards and lowland cornfields, there seemed a certain perplexity about him as I indicated turnings; and he seemed, as we stopped, to be trying to recall something, not quite succeeding. We left the car here, for the road beyond had gullied badly in the Spring floods.

"Uphill, isn't it?" he asked.

It was, and he nodded as though he'd known that, and we went between gray stone walls over thick turf. Then there was a winding cattle track, and brush in the road. We climbed through aromatic sweet fern, came to feathery locusts and mounds of lilac beside a cellar hole. We found the outline of the barn; a pattern of stone walls enclosed narrow fields running down hill; and, pushing aside warped planks weathered a clear silver, we peered down into the well. And, as we replaced the planks, the man from Texas sadly proclaimed a departed glory. New England, he said, was played out. Here once had been a good farm. It had raised men, in its day. Once sheep had grazed the hillsides where tall savins and clipped junipers now grew thick. Once these thin and deserted fields, sprinkled with gray ledges, had been high with corn. Once that sparse three acre field toward the swale had cut tons of hay. Now look at it! He shook his head. He could remember, he said, when even that thick stand of pine had been under the plow and bearded green oats had been high under the August sun. Now, I wouldn't believe it, would I?

I WOULDN'T, I said, and he looked at me sharply, his threnody broken. My sense of time rocked and spun, and I said carefully: "This well was dug when the Eseck Rockwood place was the garrison house, before Phillip's War. That's why it's under the kitchen ell. And Rockwoods lived here for over a century and a half. But—the house was burned in 1830, and no one's lived here since." We stared at one another; I remember a cricket chirping briskly in the silence, and thinking, absurdly enough, that it was still possible. The Rockwoods were a family of long life. Then I asked: "How long have you been away?" And, as he grinned, I added: "I knew from the first. You said 'Rocket.' And no one outside Jaalam called the Rockwoods that."

Then he laughed greatly. I was right. He'd left in '88, gone West. But it wasn't the Eseck Rockwood place he was looking for, but Sam Rockwood's.

"Uphill Sam's or Downhill Sam's?"

"Uphill Sam's!" he crowed. "I like to have forgot my grandfather was called that! Downhill Sam lived by Guinea Meadow, didn't he?"

SO WE WENT back to the car, and as we went he enlarged upon his theme. Here was good land—well, fair land—and we neglected it. Why? I suspected that Illinois, and Kansas, and Texas had a hand in that. Texas! You take Texas now; and as we crawled over hill roads, and crossed Lafayette Street, and dove into West Purchase, he took Texas and painted it with a full brush and sweeping strokes. And now he began to anticipate my directions. "Left here," he said, and left it was. He named the places we passed, Wheeler's, Cartwright's, old Timothy Eaton's. Here he'd driven cattle to pasture; here, where pine growth stood deep and cool, had once been a blueberry field. At a lane we left the black road, and began to climb; and as we went under an avenue of maples, and stopped at last in the Carter's yard —once Uphill Sam Rockwood's—the man from Texas was silent.

A sightly place; from this whaleback ridge the fields slip gently down to wooded lowlands, and to the east the blue-green bulk of Apunack rises like a giant and flattened haycock. Against the folded green ridges are flung clearings, and the pale golden stubble fields, the vivid emerald green of forage crops, the mounded rows of orchards cluster about toy white houses and red barns. And the yard, too, was pleasant. A great oak rose over the white house and carriage shed and horse barn, and across the road was the silver-gray length of the great cow barn. From the cool shadow of a grapevine plodded an old collie, waving his brush in belated welcome, and Tom Jordan came from the woodshed to grin brownly at me and the man from Texas.

"He used to live here," I said. "Carter around?"

"Down the Cape, this week." But sure, we could look about. Make ourselves to home. Tom faded toward the woodpile again, and the old collie gaped sleepily at us.

"But they've changed things!"

BY THAT HE seemed bewildered. There had been poplar trees before the house, and behind a fence of white pickets a formal flower garden with rock piles and ordered walks; now the lawn stretched smooth and thick to the mowing. Almost, as we walked about, you saw him resenting these changes. He had expected, perhaps, the bare New England farmhouse of half a century before, with sparse grass in the dusty dooryard, blinds shut against the heat, caned rockers in a row on the piazza, and milk pails on pegs beside the kitchen door. But the Carters, and the Blakes before them, had changed that. Colonial the house wasn't, and couldn't be, but now a sun porch balanced the ell, a foundation planting of evergreens had lowered and broadened the house, and the piazza was gone. And across the road, was change, too. The south wall of the great barn was pierced, and the building murmured with the noise of clucking and of crowing.

"Hens!" said the man from Texas, as one mentions sheep and other vermin.

AND IN THE great center bay of the barn he lifted up his voice and mourned. He remembered the names of vanished cows, of patient, slow-eyed oxen, of the farm teams with sleek brown coats. This had been a farm, once. Now they raised hens, went down the Cape for week ends!

"New England," I agreed sadly, "has gone back."

He waved his arms. He remembered stowing tons of fragrant, crisp hay in these mows. And now—

"Only hens," I agreed sadly.

He looked at me a little slantwise, a little suspiciously. And in the harness room, now neat with bins of mash and grain, while he remembered other days I looked a little slantwise, a little suspiciously on my salt marshes and George's hills. Then he broke off, and grunted in sudden surprise, and went forward. Above the desk and the egg charts hung a dim sepia photograph in a quaint frame.

IT WAS THE old place, piazza, milk pails and all. Where stood his car, now, was a carryall with a dozing white horse. Men in blue overalls and broad straw hats posed against it; here was Uncle Joe, Mark Petty, Uphill Sam's shrewd Yankee face wreathed with white whiskers. Then, "Me," he said triumphantly, and pointed to a small figure.

I looked at it critically. So he hadn't, then, a clipped white mustache. He'd filled out, too, and shot up. I wouldn't, I confessed, have known him. He'd changed. But then, everything changed, went back. And he stared at me, at first a bit angrily, but then with a slow grin. For he was remembering, I think, that he had condemned Eseck Rocket's place because it had gone back, and had found fault because Uphill Sam's had gone forward. Then he laughed.

"Maybe," he speculated, "maybe. Funny, aren't we?" His eyes, suddenly, were like those of Uphill Sam's, shrewd and humorous. "I wonder," he murmured, "which way really is back?"

I wondered, too.

DANIEL CHASE

Grossman's Pond

THIS was a natural pond; not a dependent body of water
spread apathetically, deepened before the restraint of a sluice;
it is not fed by clogged brooks rambling sluggishly under forget-me-not and cress—
even in August doldrums it keeps the cool core of internal springs.
The Indians knew this pond as it is today, in slightly larger outlines;
their trails went through the scruffy pine woods above
and they marked their game as it drank clear rippled water
where a careless hunter might lose his shaft on the sandy shore.
Finally the settlers came, to fell trees, and the larger animals disappeared.
Forest fires, changing heats of winter and summer, grazing cattle
charged the ebbing waters with silt and decay:
The mud-backed turtles, fat weeds and worm-eaten lilies took it over.
Its waters have shrunken away among mud and pebbles and soggy branches
over the lurking pickerel himself like a stick with the potentiality of lightning.
Tadpole and mosquito breed in the shallows, in thick loam the sources bubble.
This pond is a breeder of color, too, in the long Northern sunsets
red as the face of the sun, streaked with blue and the green color of rusting copper,
a held breath in the presence of loneliness, with its lily-pads blackened and raised
as shadows extend from the pines, sure sign of its desolate isolation,
a blue heron pair, trailing long spider legs, rise from the quenched surface and pass into darkness.

M. H. CONSTABLE

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"SHALL I RISK IT?" A Photograph by E. Vadas

A SUNNY window is never complete without a cat. In the present case, a kitten has been added and, strangely enough, it is on the kitten—the soft shadow of a thing—that attention is centered, rather than on the handsome mother cat, stretched along the inviting ledge above, anxiously watching the movements of her venturesome child.

The warmth of the day is emphasized by the wide-flung windows, by the strong shadow pattern on the wall, by the full-blown geraniums spreading their leaves and blossom to the welcome heat, by the cactus plant quite evidently enjoying its sun bath, and by the contrasting depth of the dark interior.

It is a homely subject enough, but so charmingly recorded and so full of interest as to delight the eye and grip the imagination.

England's First Embassy to China

JEHOL, the Imperial City, is also associated with memories of the first embassy ever sent to an Emperor of China by an English king. . . .

On September 2nd, 1793, Lord Macartney, his suite and Chinese attendants, left Peking and travelled to the Imperial Summer Palace. He rode in a European carriage which aroused the admiration of the officials after they had got over their first amazement at its swaying movement. They passed the pleasure pavilion where the Son of Heaven used to rest and, on the third day reached a little town surrounded by a wall, and a river over which there was a bridge that was pulled down and replaced every time the Emperor crossed it. Among the hills they saw wild goats and wild horses.

On the fourth day the Great Wall came in sight. They were astonished that such a wall could have been erected along the tops of the hills and admired the power that lay behind such an achievement. It had been built two thousand years before as a protection against the Tartar hordes, but had lost its significance, as the Emperor now ruled over the lands on both sides of the wall. Through its gate they reached Koo-pei-koo (Ku-pei-k'ou), which had a strong garrison, where they were received with military honours. Their expert Captain Parish, gives a detailed and accurate description of the Great Wall, and they remark on the peculiar fact that Marco Polo never mentioned that gigantic piece of architecture in his account of his travels. . . . After travelling for seven days they reached Zhe-hol (Jehol), and discovered that, from the top of a hill in the palace park, the Emperor Ch'ien-lung was watching the brilliant procession and the military honours with which they were being received.

After the foreign guests had been shown to their quarters in the town, the prelude to the audience itself began. For the Englishmen the chief aim of the whole journey was to open up trade facilities with China.

For the Chinese the important point was whether they would be able to make the foreigners fall to their knees and kotow (i. e. with their foreheads to the floor) to pay homage to the Son of Heaven. For no mortal had ever entered the presence of the Celestial Emperor without complying with the traditional directions for court ceremony. . . .

During the conversation of the following days, the officials asked how the Ambassador could go in showing reverence to the Emperor without overstepping his obligation to his own monarch.

The Earl answered that in the presence of his own King he bowed and knelt upon one knee, and that he was willing to show the same respect to the Emperor. The officials were to convey this information to the Court and let the Ambassador hear the Emperor's answer.

The Emperor accepted the English point of view. Consequently, he doubtless considered that, for the first time in his life, he had graciously lowered himself to the level of his vassals, for among them he reckoned King George III of England, who had, of his own free will, sent special envoys with tribute. . . .

At a sign, the Earl stepped forward to the throne and mounted the steps, bearing above his head "the large magnificent square box of gold, adorned with jewels." He went down on one knee and handed the casket containing the King's letter to the Emperor. Never before had a foreign envoy been allowed to mount the steps of the throne, and this exception produced a great impression on everyone. . . .

The Emperor received the letter with his own hands and expressed the "satisfaction that he felt at the testimony which his Britannic Majesty gave to him of his esteem and goodwill in sending him an Embassy, with a letter, and rare presents; that he, on his part, entertained sentiments of the same kind towards the Sovereign of Great Britain and hoped that harmony would always be maintained among their respective subjects."

The Emperor then handed the Earl a sceptre of jade, the symbol of fortune and peace. After some conversation the Earl presented his own gifts to the Emperor and received gifts in return.—SVEN HEDIN, in "Jehol, City of Emperors." Translated from the Swedish by E. G. Nash. (New York: Dutton.)

Faëry Mountains

ALL summer long, sick for the mountains,
Crouched under the scourge of the heat,
I found them one night, of a sudden,
At the end of my own village street!

Sheer, shadowy cliffs cutting skyward:
Wooded slopes, soaring daintily!
(By day 'twas our little church-steeple
And a neighborly sycamore-tree—

But Beauty had found them, and set them,
Her heavenly avatars,
With a little blue valley between them
Prickling all over with stars.)

So now, when the long day is ended,
And the sun his last javelin has hurled,
My heart climbs the sycamore mountains
And drinks all the winds of the world!

—KARLE WILSON BAKER, in "Dreamers on Horseback." (Dallas, Texas: The Southwest Press.)

Fenland Grass

THOSE who leave the country to live in town must miss grass more than anything; the sight of its fresh greenness, and its soft springiness underfoot. Many a time brick walls and hard pavements have evoked a vision of it in familiar places; the short sheep-cropped turf of the Downs; rich growth in riverside meadows; tufty tussocks on broad hillsides, and, again, green spears thick on open moorlands, with tiny white streamers of bog-cotton blowing above them like banners in the wind.

In the fens of East Anglia, the level fields are not divided by hedges or stone walls, as in most counties, but by "dykes," or ditches, which carry off superfluous moisture from the land into "drains," which are simply larger "dykes." They, again, carry the water to the "lodes" or small rivers.

Washlands adjoining the rivers are specially reserved in certain areas, to receive the extra burden of floodwater during the winter, thereby lightening the strain on the built-up banks. These washes make fine pasture land for horses and cattle to graze upon. Beautiful it is to see, beneath the wide skies of the fens, the grass on these low level lands which are of a particularly rich color, owing to the moist nature of the soil.

The wild birds of the fens haunt these washes in great numbers. Snipe dart and wheel through the air, uttering their plaintive cries, interspersed with the "twitter" of their flight as they swoop downward. Plover flocks weave strange patterns in the sky, before sinking to earth, where they stand as if dreaming, all facing the wind, the sun shining on their white breasts and horned heads. Wild duck quack their way to the riverside. Gray herons flap heavily down and alight at the edge of a dike, where they stand immobile. A pair of swans, long necks out-thrust, sail into view, making wing-music as they come, and larks soar from the greenness below to the blueness above, pouring out the rapture of their kind in the goodness of the earth.

Fenland meadows ripening for hay are lovely places in which to linger. There the grass is long and thick and full of variety. Listen to the names of some of the different species: cocksfoot, timothy, sweet vernal, golden-oat, meadow foxtail, darnel, couch grass, crested dogstail, and so on. "Lady's hair" was a very special variety which we often sought as children. Through the cool green stalks we would go till we spied a little haze of misty brown which resolved itself into a batch of grasses topped by clusters of tiny heart-shaped seeds.

The Fenland roadsides are conspicuous for the width of their grass borders. These are beautiful in spring and summer, bright with buttercups and dandelions—"poor man's gold"—and later with their fringe on the ditch-brim of purple loosestrife and wild phlox. The grass makes soft walking for man and beast, and is at the same time a delight to the eye. Come, oh you who walk on city pavements, and try it for yourself!

E. F.

Victor Hugo Becomes M. Gaux

YOU do not mount up to this lofty and austere position without some trouble.

In the first place, you must pay your fourteen francs,—that is a matter of course; and then you must give your name to the conductor.

I gave my name.

When I am asked regarding my name in the diligence-offices, I am perfectly willing to take off its first syllable, and I reply, *M. Go*, leaving the spelling of it to the questioner's fancy. When I am asked how the thing is written I reply,—

"I don't know."

This generally satisfies the office-register; he takes the syllable which I hand over to him, and on this simple theme he embroiders variations with more or less taste according as he is or is not a man of taste. This method of procedure has already in my various excursions procured for me the satisfaction of seeing my name written in the following diversified manner: M. Go; M. Got; M. Gaut; M. Gault; M. Gaud; M. Gauld; M. Gaulx; M. Gaux; M. Gau.

None of these scribes has as yet had the thought of writing it *M. Goth*. Up to the present time I have discovered this delicate variation only in M. Viennet's satires, and in the criticisms of *Le Constitutionnel*.

The clerk of the Dotézac office at first wrote "M. Gau." Then he hesitated an instant and gazed at the word which he had just put down, and doubtless finding it a trifle unfinished-looking, he added an "X." It was therefore under the name of M. Gaux that I climbed up to the redoubtable seat on which the Dotézac Brothers carry their victims for fifty-five miles. . . .

The "Landes" from Bazas to Mont-de-Marsan are nothing but an endless pine forest, sown here and there with great oaks, and cut by monstrous clearings covered as far as the eye can reach with green heaths, yellow broom, and violet brambles. . . .

Between Roquefort and Tartas the pines give place to a forest of various kinds of trees. A varied and vigorous vegetation has possession of the plains and of the hills, and the road runs through a ravishingly beautiful garden. Every instant you are crossing charming rivers on ancient bridges with ogive arches. First the Douze, then the Midou, then the Midouze, formed as the name shows from the union of la Douze and le Midou, then the Adour. The syllable *dour*, or *dou*, which is found in all these names evidently comes from the Celtic word *dour*, signifying a watercourse.

All these rivers have high steep banks, and are transparent, green, and gay. Young girls are beating their linen at the edge of the stream; goldfinches are singing in the shrubbery; a joyous life breathes in this gentle nature.—From VICTOR HUGO'S "Letters to His Wife and Others." Translated by NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

Reality of Existence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ORDER to appreciate rightly the great gift of life, true existence must be understood as derived from Life itself—from God—the divine source of all real being. We read in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 588), "There is but one I, or Us, but one divine Principle, or Mind, governing all existence."

That which appears to begin at birth, to rise and wane, finally passes away. Permanence can be found only in divine qualities—in goodness, spirituality, intelligence, purity, and the like. The Christian must be a lover of humanity, and the love which is the reflection of divine Love must necessarily be universal, resting on all alike. Universal Love enriches the individual and enables him to better serve his family, his nation, and the world. One's love for God, good, must be supreme; it can only be shown in love for one's neighbor. The spiritual fact that fundamentally all men are brethren must be recognized. Paul may have discerned this fact, for he said, "God that made the world and all things therein, . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth" (Acts 17: 24, 26).

Pre-eminently, today, these truths are beginning to focus in the thoughts of men everywhere because of the coming of Christian Science in this age. The discovery that Christianity operates according to law came to Mrs. Eddy in 1866, when she was healed by spiritual means alone of the effects of an accident when medical skill could do nothing for her. Mrs. Eddy recognized her healing as the fulfillment of law and not a miraculous happening, and she went on to discover Christian Science, and to state her discovery in her textbook, which is used by Christian Scientists throughout the world in conjunction with the Bible.

How often upon the countenances of our fellow beings do we see traces of disappointment, disillusionment—of fear, disease, and sin! And, knowing that this is the result of false education concerning man's origin, the Christian Scientist longs to bring this saving Science to his fellow men in the way Mrs. Eddy taught. Jesus said, referring to his spiritual identity, "Before Abraham was, I am" (John 8:58). Nevertheless, for thirty-three years the Master was humanly apparent and "was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin" (Hebrews 4:15). His life-mission was to show men that to know God is eternal Life, and to reveal the Christ as the ever-present Saviour of the world.

Sin is no requisite part of a human sense of existence and can be overcome with the understanding of Christian Science. This Science teaches that there is no necessity for sin or sickness in daily experience when it is understood that God's creation is spiritual and perfect, and that God is the only Lawgiver. Thus is humanity adequately armed against evil, or the illusion of a power opposed to God—even with those spiritual weapons which Paul said "are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." Through the study of Christian Science we are made aware of these spiritual weapons and learn to use them in destroying evil and its false claims to power.

Mrs. Eddy says, "Thought is borrowed from a higher source than matter, and by reversal, errors serve as waymarks to the one Mind, in which all error disappears in celestial Truth" (Science and Health, p. 267). Actual consciousness is true knowing. Jesus indicated true consciousness when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (John 8:32). Thus it will be seen that real existence is purely spiritual, because Life, God, is its eternal source. Christian Science shows that all that dies is the belief in evil—in sickness, sin, and death. When the truth of Christian Science is accepted and faithfully practiced, resurrection is continuous in human consciousness, for spiritualization of thought is resurrection, and the study of Christian Science stimulates thought to put on spirituality, until all material sense shall have been blotted out by spiritual understanding.

The prophet Ezekiel declared the great necessity for turning from a false sense of existence, in the divine injunction (Ezekiel 18:31, 32), "Cast away from you all your transgressions, . . . for why will ye die, O house of Israel? For I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God: wherefore turn yourselves, and live ye."

Street Cry

A WOMAN singing in the street,
"Sweet lavender, sweet lavender;"
An old world fragrance fills the air,
Her voice is shrill yet strangely sweet,
And as she sings the memories wake:
Again I walk familiar ways
Where blossoms such as these once grew
In gardens that my childhood knew:
O precious thoughts of vanished days.
"Sweet lavender, sweet lavender,"
The song is ringing through the years;
My eyes are filled with sudden tears;
Why must my heart responding ache?
Again the voice, so sweet, so shrill,
O woman, hush, be still, be still.

GWEN CASTLE

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With Key to the Scriptures
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Business and Industry

Steel Production Up One Point in Week to 73 P. C. Capacity

Commerce and Finance

Meat Agreement Means Australia Ships More Beef

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The completion of a long-term meat agreement with the British Government and substantial increases in world prices for wheat, have elated Australian farmers and are expected to provide a valuable impetus to Australia's export trade in those two commodities.

If the present wheat price is maintained, wheat-growers are assured of a reasonable profit for their current season's crop. Authorities consider that the meat agreement will result in virtual rebirth of the Australian beef industry.

The meat agreement provides for a duty of three farthings a pound on beef imported into Great Britain from foreign countries and the admission, free of duty, of beef from the dominions; a reduction of 5 per cent in the volume of beef imports from Argentina; an increase of 14 per cent in the beef imports at present allowed from Australia, and the complete removal of the present restriction so as to allow the whole of the imports from Australia to be chilled instead of partly chilled and partly frozen. There is also provision in the agreement for a progressive increase in supplies of beef from Australia.

With marketing uncertainty thus set aside, Australian stock-owners are beginning a co-ordinated plan of restoring their industry to a degree of development which will enable fulfillment of the terms of the agreement.

The plan will include reorganization of breeding and feeding systems, with the object of convincing Britain that Australia can produce the finest beef stock with an unexcelled meat flavor. It is pointed out that Australia is free from stock diseases so prevalent in parts of Argentina and Paraguay.

Gold Assayed Tops 1935 by $2,000,000

By the Associated Press

Seattle

GOLD furor is throbbing anew in men's veins this year.

The U. S. District Assay Office figures here indicated a 1936 increase of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 over 1935 in yellow metal receipts, mostly from Alaska.

Perry S. Myers, weigh clerk, said he had weighed in $10,077,000 worth of gold for Assayer George L. Swarva since Jan. 1. The total for the fiscal year ended last June 30 was $18,809,000.

Alaska accounted for about $16,000,000 of gold last year.

Most of it comes from dredging and hydraulic methods. There still is much of the crude, hand-labor sluice box mining by individuals, but from Gargantuan dredges and high-pressure hydraulic developments Alaska's new gold era is being born.

Steel Operations Highest for Six Years Last Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations advanced 1 point to 73 per cent of mill capacity last week, establishing a new six-year high, according to the magazine Steel. Miscellaneous demand was heavy and new specifications in some lines showed slight increases.

This rate, says the report, was maintained despite a decline of 19,772 units in automobile production.

Operations increased in four districts, including Pittsburgh and Youngstown, while all of the other steel centers held at the rates prevailing during the previous week.

Scrap Prices Rise

Although scrap prices continued upward there was a more settled tone in the markets of several districts. Steel's index of scrap prices made a 28-cent increase to $15.41, highest level since the middle of October, 1929. In some quarters it is believed further price advances are likely.

Demand for pig iron has been strong and a nonintegrated Pittsburg steel producer recently negotiated the purchaase of 25,000 tons of basic material to be shipped via all-water route over the next four or five months. There is some discussion of the possibility of advancing pig iron prices about Sept. 1.

Backlogs of some producers have not been reduced materially. Tin plate mills are still six to eight weeks behind on deliveries. Heavy demand for material to be frabricated into general line cans has been a steadying factor. Packers' can requirements have been enlivened by a record salmon and fruit pack on the west coast.

A number of sheet producers also have had difficulty cutting down their backlogs, especially those in the Pittsburgh district, where delivery promises on cold-reduced sheets range from six to eight weeks. Specifications for electrical sheets have been driven in by the recent announcement of a $2 price advance.

Rail Buying Coming

Prospcts for railroad equipment buying in the fall are excellent. Indications are that at least 100 locomotives will be ordered by five or six eastern railroads within the next few months and that western roads also will be active buyers. Inquiries for 41 locomotives enlivened the market last week.

Shape awards totaling 30,731 tons were about even with the previous week's 31,418 tons. Reinforcing awards also held up at 7302 tons, compared to 7720 in the preceding week.

The increase in scrap prices resulted in an advance of 9 cents in the iron and steel composite compiled by Steel. It is now $34.03. The finished index is unchanged at $53.40.

In the Pittsburgh district the rate was up 2 points to 74 per cent; Wheeling 3 to 98, Youngstown 5 to 79, and New England 7 to 85. No declines were registered.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Records Substantial Increase

With business continuing its forward stride The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general activity again increased, and a rise of 0.4 point was recorded for the week ended Aug. 22, making a gain of really one point in the last two weeks' figures. The index on that date registered 109.0 (prel.) on the base 1929-32, compared with 108.6 on Aug. 15 and 99.2 on Aug. 24, 1935.

The sharp advance was largely the result of the electric power output rise to a new all time high. Bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight car loadings, the other two components of the index, also made gains, but on an adjusted basis these proved to be only moderate for the former and less than seasonal for the loadings series.

Electric power output and steel production, which is indirectly represented in the index, held the spotlight as the news features last week. All the major geographic regions recorded greater gains over 1935 than in the previous week. The largest increase, 20.4 per cent, was reported in the Southern States, with the central industrial region showing the next highest of 18.4 per cent. No major interruption to the present upward trend is indicated until after the turn of the year, and with the prospects of further business expansion this fall, power consumption is expected to turn sharply upward.

Steel ingot production made a new six-year record high last week at 73 per cent of capacity. And Iron Age reports that this figure doesn't give a true picture of the industry's present high rate of activity "as rolling mills are turning out from 80 to 100 per cent of theoretical capacity and are still unable to reduce materially their backlog of some products."

In addition to a heavy demand again from the automobile industry this autumn, large steel orders are expected from the railroads for new equipment and from the construction industry. Railroad repair work is already under way to forestall a possible car shortage, and private construction is making more headway.

Retail trade showed some upturn following a two weeks' lag. Increases of 12 to 15 per cent over a year ago were reported by Dun & Bradstreet for the country as a whole. High temperatures slowed down trade in sections of the Middle West. The best gains were recorded in the South. Wholesale markets were generally quieter.

Automobile output dropped back again last week after the previous week's upward spurt. Further employment gains are reported, though they are not keeping pace with industrial expansion. The drought is still a matter of considerable concern. Rising farm products prices are helping to augment total farm income but are becoming of serious consequence to the wage earner.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 average as 100:

	*Aug. 22 1936	Aug. 15. 1936	Aug. 24 1935
Combined index	109.0	108.6	99.2
Bk debts outside NYC	98.5	98.3	94.0
Elec power prod	130.5	129.4	111.7
Carloadings, misc.	98.0	98.2	91.8

*Preliminary

Argentine's Grain Acreage Is 12 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The number of acres sown to small grains in Argentina, although 12 per cent above last year, is 8 per cent less than the average for the 10 years ending with the 1934-35 crop year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics pointed out in commenting on recent Argentine government estimates.

The Argentine Bureau of Rural Economy and Statistics estimated that 30,764,000 acres have been sown to wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flaxseed for the 1936-37 Argentine crop year. This compares with 27,423,000 acres in 1935-36, and with 33,546,000 acres for the 10-year average.

During the five crop years ended 1934-35 on the average only 20,234,000 acres of the five grains were harvested, whereas sowings averaged 28,621,000 acres. This was an average abandonment of more than 29 per cent.

The Argentine bureau estimates the wheat sowings at 16,803,000 acres, or 18 per cent more than last year's plantings of 14,208,000 acres. The 10-year average was 19,926,000 acres. Sixteen per cent of last year's planting was abandoned, only 11,913,000 acres having been harvested, yielding a crop of 139,625,000 bushels.

Sowings of flaxseed this year are estimated by the Argentine bureau at 7,289,000 acres, or 11 per cent more than the 6,573,000 acres sown last season, but about the same as the 10-year average. Last year's flaxseed crop amounted to 52,359,000 bushels from a harvested area of 5,169,000 acres. There was a 21 per cent acreage abandonment last year.

Areas sown to the other small grains, as estimated by the Argentine bureau, are: oats, 2,965,000 acres; barley, 1,977,000 acres; rye, 1,730,000 acres—about the same in each case as last year.

There is always large abandonment of areas sown to these three grains because of their use as pasturage, said the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Abandonment last year was 51 per cent.

1936 Radio Sales May Set Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AT THE present pace of radio-set sales, some 8,000,000 radio receivers may be manufactured and sold during 1936, according to a survey of manufacturers' production and Federal excise-tax returns just completed by Radio Today.

Radio set sales for the second quarter of 1936 increased 49 per cent over corresponding sales a year ago. Sales for the first half of 1936, ran 29 per cent ahead of 1935. Such an average increase for this year (with 6,026,000 sets sold in 1935), would assure well over 7,500,000 sets in 1936. But as the second-quarter figure indicates, the pace was greatly accelerated in the April-June period, and this increased rate of output is still being maintained in the third quarter. With auto-radio sales showing great activity this fall, total radio-set sales may pass 8,000,000 for the year,—an all-time high.

Rural Retail Sales Well Above July '35; Far West Gain Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Retail sales in small towns and rural areas for July showed a larger increase in the Far West than in other parts of the country, compared with July, 1935. Estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, based on dollar value of rural chain store and mail order sales, indicate that sales in the Far West were about 25 per cent above July of last year as compared with an increase of about 18 per cent for the country as a whole. The lowest increase, 12½ per cent, was recorded for the Middle West.

Sales decreased from June to July in all regions. The declines ranged from 14 per cent in the South to 20 per cent in the Middle West. The decrease from June to July for the country as a whole was 17 per cent.

Sales for the first seven months of 1936, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year were highest in the Far West where a gain of 21 per cent was recorded and lowest in the Middle West which showed an increase of 8½ per cent. Comparing these periods for the country as a whole, an increase of 12 per cent was recorded.

The sales estimates are based upon a sample representing about one-fifth of the retail business of this type transacted in places of less than 30,000 population. Figures are furnished by three large mail order companies for sales by mail only, and by a group of chain units operating in the small towns and cities of the agricultural regions of the country. Only those chain units are included which have been in continuous operation during the period covered.

July Brings New Securities Total To $3,027,827,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Securities with estimated gross proceeds of $362,925,000, registered under the Securities Act of 1933, became fully effective in July, lifting the total for the first seven months of 1936 to $3,027,827,000, or approximately $350,000,000 more than the $2,677,000,000 for the twelve months of 1935. June effectives likewise raised the grand total since the registration provisions of the act became operative in July, 1933, to approximately $6,760,000,000.

Still Lowering Interest

As in former months, the July registrations included large issues for the refunding of indebtedness at lower interest rates and it has been estimated in some quarters that 75 per cent or more of such operations planned by corporations for the year has now been accounted for.

As economic conditions show further improvement, the number of issues marketed for plant and equipment and working capital and other corporate purposes is expected to show a substantial increase, compared with amounts sought by issuers for similar uses in earlier months.

Utilities in Lead

In July the utility companies were the largest registrants, accounting for $158,604,895 of the total, or 43.7 per cent; financial and investment companies were second with $106,653,359, or 29.4 per cent, while manufacturing concerns, which had been responsible for the largest part of the total of issues in the previous three months, were third, with $61,402,188, or 16.9 per cent.

Fixed-interest securities predominated in July, 47.1 per cent representing secured bonds; 15.9 per cent debentures, and 0.6 per cent short-term notes. Certificates of participation and warrants amounted to 9.1 per cent, common stock issues, 23.1 per cent, and preferred stock issues, 4.2 per cent.

Indebtedness Payments

As in every month since March, 1935, with the exception of May, 1936, the largest part of the net proceeds in July were intended for the repayment of indebtedness. In the latter month the amount set aside for that purpose was $206,954,000, or 69 per cent of the net proceeds, of which $191,795,000 was for repayment of debt before maturity; $1,165,000 for repayment at maturity and $13,995,000 for miscellaneous indebtedness.

The part to be used for increase in working capital amounted to $36,731,104, or 12.3 per cent of net proceeds, and for plant and equipment $6,683,809, or 2.2 per cent, was earmarked.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Cockeyed" stock market movements last week turned prices upward on balance, looking like a resumption of the bull market. Friday's advance, following Governor Landon's attack on the penalty corporation tax, was the largest for any single day since late Spring. Steels were strong on the prospect that operations may go on up to 80 per cent or more, wholly failing to make the usual summer recession. Rails were strong on the 125 per cent advance in net operating income in July over July, 1935. It was just a year ago that the real recovery in rail earnings began. Business news continues so good as to overshadow political interpretations. Odds on Roosevelt have lengthened, being 8 to 5 and even as high as 10 to 5, though Landon's prospects were considered bettered by his more outspoken recent speeches. Some conjecture is that a Republican victory might be deflationary since it might lead to some action toward balancing the budget. The usual parallel between stock and commodity prices was in the reverse last week, stock prices rising with commodity prices falling, due, according to some observers, to the fact that any amelioration of drought conditions would help business though it lowered farm prices.

Government bonds reached new high levels, having broken through a triple top. Dealers' stocks are low. New York banks have been decreasing their holdings of governments, and it is thought possible that insurance companies have been taking up the difference. General expectation is that at the September 15 financing date, when $514,000,000 of notes must be retired, there will be no fresh cash borrowing, the Treasury's working balance being sufficient to carry it to December 15.

More Commercial Loans

On the other hand there are some in the government bond market who wonder whether the Treasury will resist the temptation to capitalize the all-time high levels of government issues by selling more bonds, which might be done at a rate so low as to make good campaign talk. But Mr. Morgenthau's comment that the high level of government issues proves the financial community's approval of the federal budget policies was scoffed at in the Street. Approval was expressed of the President's announcement that an interium budget estimate will shortly be released, as was promised when Congress was in session in 1935, and carried out in late September last year.

The slow increase in commercial loans continues to draw attention. Since February the total for all reporting member banks is up $425,000,000, or about 13 per cent. Sharpest expansion, about 35 per cent, has been in the Chicago Reserve district, smallest, about one per cent, in the Richmond and Atlanta districts, while there was an 8½ per cent decline in the Minneapolis district. Commercial loan changes usually lag somewhat behind business trends, and it is thought possible that the heavy government spending may have increased this lag. The increase this year would have been more striking had it not been for substantial repayments in recent months by large corporations like Jersey, Consolidated Oil, and Chrysler, out of bonds or cash. The General Motors Acceptance $100,000,000 offering week before last will go partly toward such repayment. Despite the net increase in commercial loans there has as yet been no perceptible firming of prime unsecured commercial loan rates in New York. Nor has there been any perceptible increase in outstanding acceptances, the market for which has almost vanished in recent years on account of the large volume of excess reserves. When or if the latter should shrink to $1,000,000,000 or so, or commercial money rates advance, the bill market will come to life quite rapidly.

A curiously slow dribble of French gold into New York continues. About $35,000,000 has arrived in recent weeks in rather halting and spasmodic movements resulting from deals largely made in Paris. It is through that action of the French government in requiring registration of French capital held abroad, together with the adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies, has had something to do with keeping the present movement to a trickle. The international exchanges are enjoying a period of comparative stability, attributing in part to the slow rise in world commodity prices, in part to the continued evidence of how firmly the gold-bloc countries intend to stand by their present valutas. Speculative activities in foreign exchange have quieted down and large international tramp movements of gold have ceased. As the New York Journal of Commerce editorializes "Whether the present stability is merely a lull before the storm, or the beginning of a period of de facto stabilization, is difficult to predict."

It is thought that the rumored Italian lire loan could be placed here only on a retail basis, which would not be subject to the Johnson Act ban. Soviet gold bonds have been so sold here successfully. Italian-Americans would probably be the largest takers. That the maturities are only one to three years is considered significant. Kingdom of Italy 7's of 1951 are currently selling here at about 81, yield to maturity being about 9¼ per cent.

The passing of Aug. 25, an important date fixed in the amendment to the Securities Exchange Act affecting over-the-counter markets and unlisted trading on exchanges, saw three important developments. In the first place over-the-counter dealers began using new forms prescribed by the SEC for the furtherance of sales or purchases of securities off the regular exchanges. In the second place, the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange petitioned the SEC for permission to commence unlisted trading in 15 securities now traded in New York but with an allegedly large investor following in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. Lastly a local over-the-counter dealer petioned the SEC that two inactive issues be stricken from the unlisted trading department of the New York Curb. Last week was the first time that such petitions could be entered.

Curb Not to Protest

The new May 27 amendment to the Securities and Exchange Act, applying to unlisted trading, defined the permissible cases for "admission to unlisted trading" (listing not applied for by the company back of a security) so as to clarify somewhat the competitive relations between the New York Curb Exchange and the local over-the-counter dealers. Beginning Aug. 26, the latter can have stricken from exchange unlisted trading, securities which can be shown to have a better market over-the-counter. After Nov. 27 the Curb can obtain unlisted trading privileges for securities traded over-the-counter, which can be shown to have available information equivalent to that required for full listing.

It was reported that the Curb will not contest last week's over-the-counter petition, its market for the two issues in question being obviously less active than their over-the-counter market.

The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange petition comes under a different part of the amendment, which subject to SEC say-so permits any exchange after August 25 to trade "unlisted" a security which is "fully listed" on another exchange. This was inserted in the law at the instance of the SEC in order to enable small exchanges to pick up business in securities with a local market, though already listed elsewhere. Hitherto the effect of the Securities Exchange Act had been to move issues from the little to the big boards.

Volume of new issues was trifling, but the investment market has been doing marvelously well, with dealers' shelves practically bare of both old and new offerings. General anticipation is that the autumn volume of new issues will be very large, possibly on the same scale as in March and April. Further cheer is derived from the expectation that the long-delayed "new money" offerings will at last appear, and the announcement of the $55,000,000 Bethlehem Steel offering, of which $40,000,000 will be fresh borrowing for plant additions and betterments, is taken as the forerunner of many more such offerings. The penalty tax on retention of corporate earnings, if it survives the next Congress, is expected to stimulate such borrowing of money for corporate expansion, since it discourages the old-fashioned method of plowing in earnings, and encourages corporations to pay all their earnings out and then borrow them back again.

Chicago's Business Activity Assuming An Autumn Stride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—General business here went ahead at almost an autumn stride last week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. Steel, in particular, seemed to be productive of a high labor rate and an assured future activity. Estimates indicate that the Chicago area may be three points higher in steel than the national average. The largest independent companies in this district reported operations in excess of 90 per cent of capacity, while the Chicago area as a whole was believed to be operating at 75 per cent.

Vacation trade in the retail stores underwent a transition into the fall demand in college shops where buying is on a long-range basis. Merchants did a brisk business with students preparing to depart for school in September. Stores also were preparing for the rush which will come this week when parents begin outfitting school children.

August fur sales, now in their concluding phase, are 30 to 50 per cent ahead of a year ago in value, the increase being partly due to higher prices.

Wholesale activity went ahead unabated in military and ready-to-wear. Heavy winter goods such as blankets and winter coats came into activity during the week.

New York Retail Sales Above 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—In the first half of August total sales of metropolitan area department stores reporting to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were 6.8 per cent higher than a year ago, the bank reported.

July sales of all department stores in this Federal Reserve district were up 17.1 per cent above the like 1935 month, the report said. In New York City sales rose 16.7 per cent, the best gain since March, 1934. Northern New Jersey stores reported an increase in sales for the month of 311½ per cent over July, 1935. That gain, the Reserve Bank said, was due in part to the low volume of business done in the 1935 month when the New Jersey sales tax was instituted.

Apparel stores in the entire district did 18.1 per cent more business than in July, 1935, the report said.

July World Refrigerator Sales Show Sharp Gain

NEW YORK (AP) — National Manufacturers Association eported for the month of July world sales of household refrigerators totaled 206,019 valued at $16,283,643 compared with 152,364 units valued at $11,917,338 in July, 1935.

For the seven months ended July 31 sales of 1,616,912 valued at $130,541,593 compared with 1,224,118 and $94,370,034, respectively, a year ago.

Economics in the Campaign

'Hidden Taxes'—Fooling 65,000,000 People That They Don't Pay for Federal Upkeep—Making the Poor Pay

By H. B. E.

(Continued from Page 1)

publicans. With the New Deal the people began to feel the impact of the so-called processing taxes hidden in their food and clothing purchases.

The practice spread to the individual states. That it has become a habit is shown by the facile manner in which more sales taxes are discussed as a means either of balancing the federal budget or of financing new spending schemes. Of the former is the Hearst campaign for a federal sales tax. Of the latter is the Townsend plan which relies entirely upon "hidden taxes" for its financing.

I have discussed "hidden" taxation so far as a method of fooling the taxed. Such an objection is the least heinous of many objections to it. Of prime importance is the objection that it violates the basic canon of just taxation. This is ability to pay. Adam Smith, in his 150 year old "Wealth of Nations," puts it in the forefront in his tax maxims:

Best of Their Ability

The subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the state. The expense of government to the individuals of a great nation is like the expense of management to the joint tenants of a great estate, who are all obliged to contribute in proportion to their respective interests in the estate. In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation.

Poor Are Most Affected

The incidence of most forms of "hidden taxation" is felt most by the poor. Take the case of two persons with incomes of $10,000 and $1000 a year, respectively. Few $10,000-a-year persons spend all their income. Some of it is saved.

This is not the case with the $1000-a-year man. He spends his income. And in spending it in a country which relies upon the usual type of "hidden taxation" he is being mulcted by the tax collector in virtually all his expenditures.

Thus the system fools the poor into thinking that they are getting off scot-free when in point of fact they are bearing a disproportionate share of the expenses of government. Double fooling! We have not reached such a pass in the United States. Nevertheless, that is the tendency of any system resting upon "hidden taxation."

No One Can Escape

Even now it has been estimated that at least eight federal taxes are collected which even those on a subsistence level cannot avoid.

If this is income distribution, phrases have lost their meaning. There is no surer way of depriving people of purchasing power than through hidden taxation. In Britain the impost upon "gas" and motor vehicles keeps automobiles out of reach of any but the moderately well-to-do.

In the American South, the processing tax at one time made even the humble fatback too expensive for poor southerners to buy.

Chicken, of all things, was cheaper! This was the result not of low incomes, not of the high cost of living, but of the high cost—rather the unjust incidence—of taxation. So we find Prof. E. R. A. Seligman foremost among American tax authorities, writing: "It happens that most of the indirect taxes of the past have been devised by the powerful in order that their burden might fall upon the weak."

Varieties of "Hidden Taxes"

But there are "hidden taxes" and "hidden taxes"—good, bad, and indifferent. The ones that are violative of social no less than fiscal tenets are those upon the necessities of the poor. Some of these necessities come from abroad. As the result of the drought, a larger volume will have to be imported in the coming months. Soon, in consequence, the American housewife will begin to look askance at the family food bill. Would Governor Landon advocate a relaxation of tariff duties by way of relieving the $25 a week consumer. Tariff duties, as we have seen, are notorious examples of "hidden taxation"—just as much as were the processing taxes in protest against which the urban housewife stormed Secretary Wallace's anterooms in 1934.

Then the Governor did not mention that liquor taxes account for much of the jump in the New Deal proportion of "hidden taxation."

What About This, Governor?

If there were no liquor taxes, the share of hidden taxation would be pulled down to around 40 cents of the tax dollar, or lower than the share in the Republican year of 1932.

What would Governor Landon do about these? In most advanced countries levies on liquor, tobacco, and luxuries are among the least indefensible of "hidden taxes." Social reasons demand them. If Governor Landon had made such a concession, it would have softened considerably his indictment of New Deal tax policy. Yet such an allowance must be made in any fair critique. Also it should be pointed out that Secretary Morgenthau recently hinted at prospective "abating or modifying of taxes that create unfairness to consumers."

The remedy will come only when the people become really tax-conscious. That is the only way in which the emphasis of federal taxation can be shifted back again to persons, not things.

Income, in other words, should be the major fiscal reliance—the eggs of the French Minister's goose.

Sharp Drop in 1937 Pig Supply Likely With Corn Crop Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sharp curtailment in the new supply of pigs available to meet next year's requirements is in prospect as a result of the damage which this year's corn crop has suffered from the drought, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. With the outlook for a 1936 corn crop of only 1,439,000,000 bushels, slightly less than the short crop of 1934, the new pig output is likely to be about equal to the small supply of 1935.

The pig crop this fall will thus total about 17,000,000 head instead of the 26,000,000 head which the farmers were planning to raise, and will consequently be between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 head smaller than last fall's crop, the report states. The pig crop next spring will total about 32,000,000 head as against 41,884,000 raised last spring. The total supply available for 1937 will therefore amount to approximately 49,000,000 head as compared with 64,578,000 head available this year and with 84,483,000 head in 1933 before droughts and the Government's restriction program became factors in the situation.

The usual seasonal trend is for some recession in hog prices during the latter part of the year. However, in view of the prospective curtailment of the supply, there is not likely to be much seasonal price weakness this year. At the beginning of next year, hog prices are likely to show a sharp advance. Should general deflation set in, this advance would be modified, the report says.

Victoria's Trade Balance Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—Victoria's overseas trade for the fiscal year ended June 30 showed an adverse trade balance of £2,969,000. This is an improvement on the adverse balance of £3,891,000 for the previous year. Both totals are in terms of sterling.

Imports last fiscal year rose by £4,283,709 (sterling) and exports were higher by £6,593,345 (Australian). The position was perhaps not as bad as bald figures would make it appear, for increased imports enabled the opening of trade avenues for exports. Thus wool exports increased from £8,911,908 to £13,297,414. Wheat also advanced by £1,299,454 to £2,917,377.

Machines and machinery provided the largest imports increase, jumping by £879,513 to £2,941,287. Petroleum spirit, largely bought in the United States, was £357,829 higher at £1,258,354, and motor chassis, also mostly supplied by the United States, rose from £1,877,031 to £2,496,126.

Crown Willamette Paper's Profits Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crown Willamette Paper Company and subsidiaries, including Pacific Mills, Ltd., Canadian subsidiary, reports net profit of $635,524 for the three months ended July 31, 1936, subject to adjustments, after all charges for depreciation, depletion, bond interest and income taxes, and after deducting minority stockholders interests in the profits of Pacific Mills, Ltd., but before making provision for any surtax on undistributed earnings under the revenue act of 1936.

Profits are equivalent to more than $3.17 a share on the 200,000 shares of first preferred cumulative stock outstanding, comparing with earnings of $497,928, or $2.48 a share, earned in the corresponding period of last year.

Increase in Rents Stimulating Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Building contracts were 4.1 per cent higher in July than in June contrary to the usual seasonal trend, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. During the previous 11 years, there was an average decrease of 4.5 per cent. As the result of the increase in July, contracts reached a new high peak not only for the current year but for the entire recovery movement.

As compared with the volume in July last year, there was an increase of 77.7 per cent. The cumulative total for the first seven months was 82.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

Building activity in July was stimulated by a further increase in rents to a new high peak for the recovery movement. An unfavorable factor in the situation, however, was a jump in building costs during July after a slight set-back in June. Building costs are now above the pre-depression level in 1929.

Rents, on the other hand, are still considerably below that level and the prospect is that a further rise in rents will soon meet with considerable resistance.

Utah Copper Raises Wages: To Open Mill

BINGHAM, Utah (AP)—A 5 per cent pay increase, affecting about 2300 employees, has been posted by the Utah Copper Company, a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corporation.

At the same time, it was disclosed the company's Arthur mill, some sections of which have been shut down about six years, will be put on an operating rate of one third of capacity Sept. 1. The mill's new schedule will entail employment of about 250 additional workers, and will result in a rate of 60 per cent of capacity for all plants and mines of the Utah company.

Three Sinclair Companies Merged Under Maine Laws

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—With authorized capital stock of $70,000,000, the Sinclair Refining Company of Portland, representing a merger of three firms, was incorporated under Maine laws.

The attorney general's department, which approved the incorporation papers of the merged firms, said the corporation was one of the largest incorporated in Maine for several years.

The merger agreement accompanying the incorporation papers showed the Sinclair Refining Company, incorporated in Maine several years ago, the Sinclair Prairie Pipe Line Company of Delaware, and the Sinclair Prairie Pipe Line Company of Texas, previously incorporated under the laws of Delaware, had merged under the name of the Sinclair Refining Company.

Treasury Reports $1,000,000 - a - day "Baby Bond" Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury officials report they are doing a $1,000,000-a-day business in "baby bonds."

These United States savings bonds, which went on sale March 1, 1935, have been sold in 600,000 investors in an aggregate face amount of $569,711,000. With 1,750,000 individual bonds outstanding, officials said the securities have widespread distribution in every state.

Maturing in 10 years, the bonds are sold in denominations ranging from $25 to $1000 on a discount basis. Under this arrangement, buyers pay less than the face value for the bonds, interest accrues at the rate of 2.9 per cent annually and the obligations are paid off in full at maturity.

The most popular "baby bond" has been that of $100 denomination, with the $25 bond next and the $1000 bond third. No investor may acquire more than $10,000 of the bonds in any one year.

At present, the securities are selling at an average daily rate of $1,396,000. The high in daily sales was reached last January, at $2,379,000, and the low in September, 1935, at $513,000.

Retail Advertising Increases 11.6 P. C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Advertising Age, reporting a gain of 11.6 in retail lineage for the seven-day period ended Aug. 22 over the same period last year, also said that 5.8 per cent more lines of advertising were placed in newspapers this year by retail merchants of 66 major cities up to Aug. 22 than in the corresponding 1935 period.

The total for 1936 to date was 541,717,846 lines, or 29,579,673 more than for the same 1935 period, during the seven-day period ended Aug. 22 retail lineage was 14,345,728, the publication said.

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High-Goal Polo Sweeps Ahead In Three Games

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Aug. 31—The tide of high-goal polo swept ahead with a rush as the first-round matches in the National open championship, on three sectors of the Long Island area, were played yesterday afternoon.

The most sensational sweep was staged on International Field, Meadow Brook, when Greentree, once more displaying the vim and vigor which carried it into the championship a year ago, swamped Aurora, which was close on its heels in the finals then, by a score of 17 to 8, leading every bit of the way, work that transcended anything seen on Long Island this summer.

While G. H. (Pete) Bostwick was the leading man of the performance, his supporting cast, especially Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and Gerald Balding, worked so well that to them goes credit for assisting in most of the nine goals he made. Jock Whitney, also hitherto regarded as the weak point of the team, did the best defense work that he has ever shown, and spoiled many chances for Aurora.

F. Skiddy Von Stade Jr. substituted at the last minute for Seymour H. Knox, as No. 1 for Aurora and, though he played well, the substitution apparently threw out the combinations of the team which made their scoring somewhat haphazard.

Argentine Team Wins

Another tidal wave swept the Old Westbury team, with the three minor members of the Argentine team, the veteran Jack Nelson, Enrique Alberdi, and Diego Cavanagh, supported by Ivor Balding, into the discard, when Robert E. Strawbridge Jr. now chairman of the Polo Association and captain of the team which won the British championship and successfully defended the Westchester Cup, proved that he should be reckoned with personally as well, scored six of the 11 goals credited to the Hurricanes, as many as the total of the opponents.

Nelson was the best player on Old Westbury, with four goals to his credit when he broke loose in old-time fashion after Hurricanes were leading at 8-3, and fought them almost on even terms for the balance of the contest. This match was transferred to Bostwick Field, when the Greentree-Aurora game was pushed over by rain from Saturday.

The hardest fight of the day was at Sands Point, where the Texas Rangers nosed out Roslyn by a single goal, 10-9, with the tying goal on its way when the bell rang. It was a seesaw affair, with Roslyn having the scoring edge for the first half, to lead at 4-1 at half time, only to be overtaken and passed in the seventh chukker. It would be hard to say which player was the star of either side, and which showed the finer team play, as the scoring was strictly in line, with the No. 1's, W. G. Reynolds, for Texas, and Dunbar W. Bostwick, each scored four goals with the others trailing off in due order.

Semifinals Wednesday

The winners will now take a rest until Wednesday, when the semi-finals will be staged on adjoining fields at Meadow Brook. International Field will witness the debut of Templeton, now the favorite to oppose the Argentines, which drew a bye, and will encounter Texas, while earlier in the afternoon, on the adjoining Cochran field, Greentree and Hurricanes, rivals in many a battle of kings of polo in previous years, will once more oppose each other.

The performance of Greentree yesterday proved a big surprise to the experts, and greatly encourages their supporters in the belief that they may upset the prognostications and come through victors after all. Certainly, team play of the variety shown yesterday will take a lot of opposition to overcome.

Hiestand Remains Trapshoot King; Cheek Sensation

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—The 300 residents of this Montgomery County village pulled the cotton out of their ears today and prepared to get a bit of rest, as the nation's marksmen after firing a million shotgun shells over the traps this week in the grand American program, left for home last Saturday, Aug. 29.

Joe Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, rated the outstanding sharpshooter in the clay target realm, dominated the shoot from start to finish, winning four championships, three of them for the second time in a row, but the classic of the tourney went to 59-year-old B. F. Cheek of Clinton, Ind.

Cheek, using a $20 second-hand gun, captured the Grand American Handicap, despite the fact he has been shooting clays less than a year and this was his first trip to the big tourney. The $20 investment on the gun paid big dividends as Cheek took down the $1000 first prize and plenty of other prizes.

The new champ, who replaces J. B. Royall of Tallahassee, Fla., a railroad conductor, is a garage owner and auto mechanic in Clinton. He and his son, H. L. Cheek, winner of the champion of champions title in 1933, make up, with Tony Marietta, the entire membership of the Clinton Gun Club.

During the week Joe Hiestand repeated as North American clay target champion, doubles winner and all around champion, setting a new record for the event by breaking 881 of 900 targets. Mrs. Lela Hall of Strasburg, Mo., repeated as the feminine champion of the country, while Homer Clark, Jr., of Alton, Ill., won the junior crown for the second time in a row, and Charley (Sparrow) Young of Springfield, Ohio, copped the veterans laurels again after winning in 1935.

The blazing shotguns tossed more than 30 tons of lead pellets over the traps, about 1,000,000 targets being thrown. The shells alone cost in the neighborhood of $45,000, entrance fees for the events were close to $400,000, and the prize list ran high into the thousands.

11 States Join London Plan For Neutrality Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

the Socialist Government, attacked by fascist rebels seeking to overthrow the regime of President Manuel Azaña, repulsed the insurgents, and captured 350 head of cattle and large supplies of arms and ammunitions, the official report said.

Continuous aerial patrols soared over the capital to prevent a repetition of the rebel plane bombardment last week. Government officials asserted the fascist fliers inflicted only slight damage.

Official Radiocast

The Government spoke of two raids as "frustrated" and admonished the capital to be calm. The official radiocast said:

"Two attempts to bombard the capital were frustrated. Each time the enemy lost one of its planes. There is no need for alarm, for we now are prepared against any eventuality."

The radio concluded its morning announcement with the statement "important news" could be expected soon, and signed off: "To win or die! Long live the republic!"

In its move to check "monstrous acts" committed by some "unworthy" members of its organization and other workers' groups, the Anarchist-Syndicalist Federation, together with the National Federation of Workers, cited these illegal steps:

1. The search of houses for "unmentionable purposes."

2. Arrests of persons because of personal hatred or individual reprisals for attacks on leftist militiamen.

The workers federation announced popular tribunals, composed of labor representatives, were ready to "judge" those implicated in the fascist rebellion.

Authorities also issued a warning against spies within the city.

At the same time there were definite indications that the government, guarding against over-confidence, was reconciled to a long war.

Non-Combatants Flee Besieged Irun After Bombardment From Air

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

IRUN, Spain, Aug. 31 — Fascist rebels launched a severe aerial bombardment against Irun today, scattering bombs throughout the city.

The air raiders appeared over the city shortly after 9 a. m. as mass evacuation of the war-scarred area was being hastened by Government commanders.

Circling low, the planes rained bombs into the streets. The deadly missiles tore great holes in the pavements and shattered windows and buildings throughout Irun.

Government militiamen, who earlier had defied a rebel ultimatum to surrender, massed their forces for an expected attack by insurgent infantry and warships.

Refugees Swarm Over Border

The beginning of the attack, which the Fascists threatened would "reduce Irun to ashes," was signaled by the shrieking of sirens and tolling of churchbells.

As the heavily-laden tri-motored plane appeared over the city, throngs of refugees were still fleeing toward France and safety.

More than 4000 of the city's residents had crossed the international bridge leading to Hendaye, France, before the attack began. The normal population is 22,000.

The guns of the insurgents, mounted on heights overlooking the city, were kept silent during the early hours by a low-hanging mist which hid the war-scarred walls of Irun.

"Surrender or we will bombard from land, sea and air!" the rebels told the government forces.

"No!" answered the defenders, loyal to the Spanish socialist government. "We will defend the city until not one of us is alive!"

With refusal of the ultimatum, removal of women, children and the infirm was hastened, leaving only the military contingents inside the territory which has been the scene of frequent battles since the start of the civil war six weeks ago.

Trundled Wheelbarrows

The refugees streamed over the international bridge into France. Many trundled wheelbarrows down the tree-lined road. Family possessions were gathered up hastily. Cats, dogs and chickens were loaded into conveyances to accompany their owners.

Hundreds of women begged their husbands to allow them to stay and assist in the defense. The government commanders, however, ordered all women, children and old men to be out of the city by 3:30 a. m.

Government officers said that high ranking Rightists held in Irun would be taken onto the streets and exposed in the most open places during the bombardment.

Some already exposed, the militiamen said, included the Bishop of Valladolid, Victor Pradera, president of the Traditionalist Party, and Honorio Maura, Rightist deputy from Galicia.

Revolt in Distant Spain Contacts Americans In Many Unexpected Ways

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Following is a chronology of some Spanish revolt events of special interest to America or Americans:

July 21—Automobile flying American flag is set afire near Barcelona and one of its occupants, a Spanish clerk, is killed.

July 23—Two warships, a coast guard cutter and a commercial steamship speed to Spain to evacuate Americans.

July 25—American evacuation of Spain by air, rail and sea is in full swing.

July 27—Hampered in his work by chaotic conditions on land, American Ambassador Claude G. Bowers cruises along coast on "Floating Embassy," the Coast Guard cutter Cayuga, to oversee evacuation.

July 28—Diplomatic corps at Madrid demands protection for Americans and other foreigners; Government guarantees such protection.

Aug. 6—U. S. tells Spain it expects compensation for any damages to American property; this follows seizure of two American auto plants at Barcelona.

Aug. 11—U. S. formally enunciates hands-off policy toward civil war, laying down "moral embargo" on shipments of war materials to either side.

Aug. 17—Destroyers Kane and Hatfield sail from New York to relieve the battleship Oklahoma in evacuating Americans.

Aug. 20—U. S. rejects Uruguayan proposal to help mediate civil war; says its policy is non-interference.

Aug. 26—U. S. informs Madrid it cannot bar merchant ships from rebel ports by a "paper blockade."

Aug. 27—U. S. protests that diplomatic letter to embassy was opened; Spain expresses "profound regret."

Aug. 30—Destroyer Kane is target of bombs fired by unidentified plane off Spanish coast; returns fire. Neither craft scores a hit. U. S. makes representations to both Government and Fascist rebels.

Aug. 30—American diplomats issue latest of many warnings to Americans remaining in Spain to leave or stay at their own risk.

Italy Can Muster 8,000,000 Soldiers

(Continued from Page 1)

principle must be subordinated and will be subordinated all the life of the nation.

"The conquest of empire was not obtained by compromises on the table of diplomacy.

"It was obtained by fine, glorious and victorious battle, fought with the spirit which has bent enormous material difficulties and an almost universal coalition of nations.

Ready for Country's Call

"It is the spirit of the blackshirt revolution, the spirit of this Italy, the spirit of this populous Italy, warlike and vigilant on sea, on land and in the heavens.

"It is the spirit which I have seen shining in the eyes of the soldiers who have maneuvered in these past days, the spirit we shall see shine when King and country shall call them.

"Since the maneuvers last year, 12 months have passed; 12 months only—but how many events, how much history, has passed in these 12 months.

Old Accounts Settled

"They have been rich in events the influence of which is felt today, but which will be felt still more in the course of time.

"Before concluding this meeting I ask you:

"Were old accounts settled"?

(The crowd shouted "yes").

"And have we marched straight ahead up to now"?

(The crowd: "yes").

"I tell you, I promise you, we shall do likewise tomorrow and always."

New Border Patrol Ready to Wage War On Narcotics Trade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Uncle Sam's reorganized border patrol will swing into action along four fronts tomorrow in the first move of a new campaign to stamp out the narcotics traffic.

Spurred by the "remarkable success" of a co-ordinated drive against liquor smuggling, which drove rum row from the sea, the patrol at midnight becomes a unit of the customs agency service—detective arm—of the customs bureau. Four former customs agents will take over command of the patrol in four new field districts corresponding roughly to the northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest sections of the nation.

Treasury officials described the reshuffling of the patrol as a "step toward making the enforcement of anti-narcotics smuggling laws more effective."

Before leaving for the field last week, the four district leaders received instruction here and held conferences with numerous officials, including Harold N. Graves, assistant to secretary Morgenthau in charge of law enforcement. The district leaders are all veterans of the customs service.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Chatswood (Second Church, Sydney): Crow's Nest Theater, Falcon Street, Crow's Nest, 3 p. m., Oct. 11; Church Edifice, Albert Avenue and Victor Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Hornsby: Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

Sydney (First Church): Church Edifice, Forbes and Liverpool Streets, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 11.

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 288 Metcalfe Street, 8:15, Sept. 8.

United States

Connecticut

Hartford (joint lecture): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 11.

Illinois

Winnetka: Church Edifice, 440 Ridge Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 10.

Iowa

Clear Lake: Serf Ballroom, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 6.

Massachusetts

Adams: C. T. Plunkett Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 10.

Great Barrington: Mahaiwe Theater, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 6.

Michigan

Holland: Holland Theater, 86 East Eighth Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 6.

Minnesota

St. Cloud: Evangelical Church of Peace, Eighth Avenue South and Fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 6.

St. Paul (First Church): St. Paul Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.

New Jersey

Atlantic Highlands (auspices Society, Atlantic Highlands; Society, Long Branch; and First Church, Red Bank): Atlantic Highlands High School, First Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 6.

Lambertville (auspices Society, Raven Rock): Strand Theater, Coryell Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 6.

New York

New York (Tenth Church): 171 Macdougal Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 7. Radiocast Station WMCA.

Ticonderoga (auspices First Church, Glens Falls): Community Building, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 7710 Euclid Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 11.

Polish Leader In France To Revive Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

Smigly, successor to Marshal Josef Pilsudski as Polish "Strong Man," and Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, French chief of staff, started the discussions after a visit to the unknown soldier's tomb.

General Rydz-Smigly arrived yesterday to return the recent visit of General Gamelin to Warsaw.

During his week's visit, General Rydz-Smigly will be shown the cream of French troops in one of the most elaborate military tours arranged for a foreign dignitary since the World War.

The train bringing the Poles across the border was met at Belfort by commanding generals of the area.

While army bands played Polish military tunes, General Rydz-Smigly reviewed thousands of troops of the well-trained frontier regiments.

In Paris, both Minister of National Defense Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos met General Rydz-Smigly and General Stalachiewicz, head of the Polish army staff, and other Polish aides.

The entire station was decorated with French and Polish flags and bands played.

Roumania Gives Problem

France, although jubilant over what it considered to be Poland's shift from Germany to a stronger French alliance, nevertheless feared a sudden move in the opposite direction by Roumania.

France still is tied to Roumania, through her Little Entente alliances, but evidence of lessened fervor on the part of Roumania has been apparent for several months.

Meanwhile, the organs of all shades of French political opinion vied with each other in printing laudatory articles about "the glorious history of Franco-Polish friendships."

Alarm in both Poland and Roumania at Adolf Hitler's quarrel with Russia was considered in diplomtic circles to figure in General Rydz-Smigly's visit to Paris and Nicholas Titulescu's removal from the Bucharest cabinet.

Avoiding Soviets

Both Poland and Roumania were described as seeking to avoid any entanglement with the Soviets, lest their countries become a battlefield in the event the German army marched on Russia. They lie directly in the way.

General Rydz-Smigly, who made brief formal calls on Premier Léon Blum and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos, was expected to inquire how France intends to aid Poland against either Germany or Russia.

The Poles were reported so anxious to avoid obligating themselves to Russia that a plan was believed under consideration by which they would obtain Soviet raw materials through the French.

Titulescu's Overthrow Held Evidence of Drift Toward Fascist Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Aug. 31—The Cabinet reshuffle over the week end here, in eliminating Nicholas Titulescu, Roumania's foreign minister, and promoting Minister of the Interior Ion Inculetz to the vice-premiership, has given more power to the Fascist element.

There has long been dissension between Mr. Titulescu and the rest of the cabinet. But hitherto Mr. Titulescu always had the upper hand. The internal political developments which have now led to his removal are mainly due to the growing strength of the Iron Guard which was the enemy of Mr. Titulescu. The Iron Guard is Roumania's militant anti-Semitic organization.

There has also been a somewhat mysterious struggle around armaments loans for Roumania.

At the moment of the last Roumanian cabinet crisis two months ago, Mr. Titulescu had insisted that finance for the big Roumanian rearmament should be obtained from Czechoslovakia and France, while some of his cabinet colleagues favored accepting Germany's offer to build arms factories inside Roumania. Mr. Titulescu then had the upper hand and was entrusted to get the required loan. He succeeded, however, only in obtaining some Czechoslovakian credits for war materials that the Skoda works would give Roumania, but no cash.

Neither had he succeeded, up to the present, in getting the desired loan of 5,000,000,000 ley (about $3,750,000)—from the French and therefore those who had urged the taking of armaments from Germany two months ago, claim that Mr. Titulescu's policy was a failure. When the cabinet assembled on Saturday, Mr. Titulescu, who is staying at Cap Martin, did not attend as he was not informed that the meeting would consider reconstruction of the Government.

King Carol finally agreed to eliminate Mr. Titulescu and appointed in his place Victor Antonescu, former minister of finance who made the contract with the Skoda works.

Mr. Antonescu will now obviously have the duty of getting arms under this contract from Czechoslovakia, but the real foreign policy will be conducted by the King and Premier George Tatarescu and is likely to draw Roumania much further from Russia and much closer to Germany and Italy.

A statement has been issued by the cabinet that it will continue its former policy, but it can only be seen in future whether this is more than words.

Wilmarth Ickes

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Wilmarth Ickes, 37, foster son of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, was found shot to death today in his foster father's home in suburban Winnetka.

Sergeant Harold Lewis of the Winnetka police said, "Unquestionably it is suicide." The sergeant said Mr. Ickes had been in ill health.

Mr. Ickes was treasurer and principal owner of the General Printing company in Chicago. He adopted the name Ickes when his mother, the late Mrs. Wilmarth Ickes, married the elder Ickes in 1911.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

not be considered entirely anti-French. But all the experts agree the general effect is to orient Roumanian policy more toward Berlin than Paris.

The change is of tremendous importance. Roumania stands at the crossroads of German and French foreign policy. If Roumania turns to Germany, France's armed circle of allies around the German Reich is broken, and the path is opened for the advance of German influence southeastward toward the Ukraine—reported objective of Germany's expansion aims.

France, obviously, will not see her key ally reft from her without a struggle. As yet there is no hint as to what France will do directly to hold Roumania within its orbit, but a counter move against Germany is seen in the hurried resurrection of the old Franco-Polish military alliance from the dust of the family attic. Paris turns out en masse to cheer Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly, commander-in-chief of the Polish army. None of the outward expressions of reconciliation between long parted friends are ignored.

Spain—Powers Seek to Regulate Relations

Conditions change little in troubled Spain. Government sources claim that the rebel advance on Madrid had been successfully checked. Concentration of loyal aircraft around the capital also prevented repetition of the bombings of the last few days, which apparently were having a bad effect on civilian morale.

In the north, rebels redoubled their efforts, however, to capture Irun, city of 22,000 inhabitants next the French frontier, from which they could move more easily against San Sebastian. Loyal defenders packed their women across the frontier to safety in France and faced the enemy themselves, determined to stand to the end. Shortly after the evacuation, the attack opened simultaneously from land, sea and air.

Meanwhile the neutral powers were reported to have approved formation of an international committee to regulate relations with Spain. Part of their immediate task, it was rumored, is to "humanize" the war. The British Chargé in Madrid is reported to have discussed the question of prisoners with the Spanish government. So far, "prisoners" have been an academic question on both sides. Many have surrendered, but few have been kept as prisoners.

Fliers—Make for Los Angeles Races

Aviators rush hurriedly about and the aviation industry buzzes with anticipation of the 1936 national air races at Los Angeles. There is, unfortunately, a counterpoint of crashing. But the sporting pilots turn eyes away from the splintered wreckage and fix them on glittering prizes of money and renown.

Already 33 private fliers are racing westward for the Ruth Chatterton trophy. Theirs is a leisurely trip, with victory based on a perfect course rather than speed. But before dawn Friday morning the real speed fliers, professionals backed by the utmost of natural science and invention, will take off for a day time Bendix-trophy streak across the continent. They must arrive by 6 in the evening—not more than 12 hours from Floyd Bennett Field, New York, to Los Angeles.

Col. Roscoe Turner, present holder of the east-west speed record, is eliminated—he left his wrecked plane in New Mexico and headed back for Los Angeles this morning to wait for the others there—but there will be several famous fliers on the starting line including, probably, Amelia Earhart Putnam. Mrs. Putnam reached Floyd Bennett field at 10 a. m. today after a 2-hour, 15-minute flight from Cleveland. Other black marks of the day besides Colonel Turner's crash, was the aftermath of a Sunday forced landing in the midst of holiday picnickers at Ferris Point, N. Y. Of four persons coming in the way of the propeller blades, one was fatally hit.

The price is sometimes heavy. If the reckless, daredevil attitude of some fliers—relic of the World War days—could be eliminated, the price could be lowered. But the sporting pilots, particularly, are still willing to take needless risks for fame. Transport pilots have, on the other hand, grown up, a fact indicated by the steadily increasing use of the air by passenger traffic.

Federal Bureau of Air Commerce reports show a new all time passenger record during the month of July. The number reached 110,690, an increase of 13,273 over June.

Vatican—Civil Rule to Go to Cleric

A layman having completed modernization of Vatican City to the satisfaction of Pope Pius XI, control of this temporal state is to revert to clerical hands, according to Associated Press dispatches. Commendatore Camillo Sarafino, present civil governor, under whose control Vatican City has acquired all the mechanical characteristics of a sovereign state, including a railroad station, is to be replaced by a churchman. Cardinal Caccia Dominioni, former Papal Majordomo, is named as the probable appointee.

The fact that the civil administration of the Papal state was always under a prelate of the church up until seizure of all Papal lands by the Kingdom of Italy in 1870, is given as precedent for the change.

LaGuardia—Comes Out Against 'Job Holders'

Stocky, sturdy Fiorello H. LaGuardia valiantly carries on his struggle for efficiency and reform in New York City's government, despite the threat of a revived Tammany voting machine in the fall elections. Today he calmly informs the citizens of the metropolis that in each of their five boroughs the offices of register and of commissioner of records are "havens for political job holders."

The news provides a somewhat ironic comment on the recent request of the Bronx register for a $4000 a year salary increase for himself, and the commissioner of records for a $2750 raise for himself. The register's request would give him a total salary of $12,000 a year—or $2000 more than members of the Congress of the United States pay themselves.

It would appear that there is a difference of opinion between Mayor LaGuardia and these two Bronx officials over the value of their services to the community. Previously Mayor LaGuardia discovered that the sheriffs of the New York boroughs were equally unnecessary burdens on the taxpayer.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:25 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 13, Oct. 4, 11, Nov. 1, 8, shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

New York City—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Sept. 20, Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 20.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA 11.84mc, on Sept. 13, 20, 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Sept. 13, 27; Oct. 11, 25; Nov. 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Sept. 20; Oct. 4, 18; Nov. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 13, 20, 27; Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Sept. 13, Oct. 11.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Sept. 13, 20, 27; Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25; Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Mrs. Rohde Resigns To Stump Midwest

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde resigned yesterday her commission in the American diplomatic service as the first United States woman minister, and prepared to follow in the campaigning footsteps of her famous father, the Commoner. President Roosevelt's disclosure at Rapid City, S. D., that she had handed in her portfolio as Minister to Denmark and that he had accepted it, meant that the daughter of William Jennings Bryan expects to take actively to the stump.

With her Danish husband, Capt. Boerge Rohde, she intends to tour the Midwest in a trailor, making speeches for Candidate Roosevelt.

Her decision to quit the diplomatic service is explained on the ground that she could do a better campaign job "as a private citizen and not as a holder of public office."

Swedish Town Dances In Anniversary Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARVIKA, Sweden—When this little town in West Central Sweden recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary as a town, it invited all its its 7000 inhabitants to a dance in the market square.

Arvika is attractively situated by the bay of the Glafsfjord and is an important commercial center in this part of the province. It has several industries, chief among which is the manufacture of the harvest machinery and plows. It has also a high-class arts and crafts industry.

It has also another thing, which one does not expect to find in this far away country town, a musical academy, which is connected with the People's High School. It is the only school of its kind in the country and it was started chiefly to preserve the popular country music.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping. Everyday. Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Pitchburg S-22, Mass.

Extra money selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. De Luxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas Cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. Z, Boston, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 300 Westfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Rustic birdhouses and feeders, various designs, one dollar each, postpaid. WILLIAM FORBES, Bryant Pond, Me.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON. The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator garage. MRS. GIFFORD, COM. 0862.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DOES your newspaper need building up? Publisher of daily made successful through his efforts desires location where unique abilities are required. Will go anywhere. Unexcelled references. Address Box E-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

74 FENWAY
A QUIET distinctive home overlooking the beautiful Fenway Gardens. New all-electric kitchen, current included in rent. Automatic elevator. Adults only. One to three rooms from $50 to $100 a month. Resident Mgr., Mr. Campbell, KEN. 1795 or HOME REALTY ASSOCIATES, INC. 1293 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. STA. 2220 KENNETH W. KNOTT, Pres. and Treas.

FENWAY STREET
30 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet. Unobstructed view across Fenway.
114 FENWAY—5 large outside rooms, reception hall, and bath.
Apply to Superintendent on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING 209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

87 St. Stephen Street
Modern suites of 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath. References required. Rent $40-$50
Apply to Superintendent on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING 209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

1038 BEACON STREET BROOKLINE
Modern suites of 8 large rooms, 3 baths, large reception hall and ample closet room.
Apply to Superintendent on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING 209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Sq.—Heated corner apt., 4 rooms, bath, kitchenette, 2nd floor, janitor service, $50 month. Tel. Waltham 0911.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

TWO rooms and bath, homelike, modern, all conveniences. 1707 Mt. Vernon St. Poplar 5451, Philadelphia, Penna.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 3c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

COUNTRY BOARD

PLEASANT VIEW LODGE
On U. S. 20, Esperance, N. Y.
Pleasant Accommodations for Tourists
Special Dinners—Lunches

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WESTFIELD, N. J.—Wanted, housekeeper, white or colored, for woman desiring good home; must be good cook, clean, cheerful. Tel. Westfield 2-3061.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; quiet homelike atmosphere; loving care. Long, 9825.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 103 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage packing for rail or foreign shipment, local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312. New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BALTIMORE, MD., 3415 University Pl.—Attractive room and bath in private home; meals; near church. Phone University 3164.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Well-located, fully equipped quarters for women; large room, screened porch, kitchen, $8; small room, $3; use of laundry, refrig., baths, parlor, parking. 41 Clark Road, LON. 8691.

N. Y. C., 536 West 113th Street (Apt. 81)—High class, refined, American home, light singles, double; business people; references.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—4300 Argyle Terrace, N. W. Single room, private home adjoining park. Cool, quiet. Phone Adams 7262.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BRATTLEBORO, VT.—Stop at The Blue Moon Tourist Home, quiet, exclusive; all Beauty-Rest Simmons Beds; away from traffic; meticulously sanitary. Tel. 110. 14 Pine St.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045

SEWING

ALL KINDS of sewing: Alterations, dressmaking, household draperies; at own studio or out. SMITH, Circle 7-3052. (N. Y. C.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RETAIL department store manager, with knowledge of independent and mail order department store practice; successful operating, merchandising and display experience; age 40; available now. Box D-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-CHAUFFEUR-SECRETARY—Free to travel, nursing experience. Write Box D-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MODERN dietitian, practical experience with modern cookery, desires position; capable of training others; now employed in nationally known resort. Write Box X-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

REFINED middle-aged widow desires position as companion; drives car; travelled; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box E-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Canada

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER

FURS
and Expert Fur Work
The B. A. Mironoff Co.
Cliff Rock (Opposite P. O.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Seymour 3828. Hours 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Look for Vancouver display advertising in the news section.

Have you seen the NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION'S advertisement in the Monitor? Read it and call Representative

HAL. BEVANS
815 Stock Exchange Building
Telephone Trinity 4266

WILSON'S
Gloves - Hosiery and Lingerie Shop
575 Granville Street

Geo. H. Hewitt Co. Ltd.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

The Vancouver Stationers
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We carry a complete stock of office supplies.
549 HOMER STREET
Phone Sey. 8404

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats for Ladies and Men
Sey 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

Saba Bros. Ltd. Silk Specialists
Silks—Woollens
By the Yard
LINENS - LINGERIE - BLOUSES
HOSIERY - GLOVES
622-628 Granville Street

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers and Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

R. C. Purdy
VANCOUVER, B.C.
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
575 GRANVILLE 3843 GRANVILLE
ALSO
DEVON CAFE
Breakfasts—Lunches—Dinners
Afternoon Teas
575 GRANVILLE SEY 1960
Opposite Hudson's Bay

FOR GIFTS of all kinds VISIT
THE PAGODA SHOP
558 GRANVILLE STREET
or
Mrs. Clark's Treasures
2932 GRANVILLE STREET
Direct Importers from 35 Countries
Oriental Goods a Specialty

FURS
NEW YORK FUR

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER (Continued)

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

VICTORIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Phone: E 9812
Hours: 9 to 5 daily—Saturdays 9 to 1
Look for Victoria display advertising in the news section

David Spencer
Limited
Victoria, B. C.
•
IMPORTERS of
BRITISH WOOLEN GOODS
IRISH LINENS
and FINE ENGLISH CHINA

. . . SHOES from
CATHCART'S
WM. CATHCART CO., LTD.
1209 DOUGLAS ST Phone G 4811

Shop at Victoria's Exclusive
WOOL SHOP
A Large Stock of Imported
BRITISH YARNS
Needle Craft Shoppe
713 Yates Street
KINGHAM-GILLESPIE

Garden 8166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry-Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

George Straith Ltd.
1117 Douglas Street
The English Woolen Sport Shop for Men or Ladies

Malleks
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1632

The PLUME SHOP
Finest Yorkshire Tweeds, Angaline (Angora and Lambs' Wool), English and French Sportswear. Frocks and Millinery.
747 Yates Street Empire 5621

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G7138 1402 Douglas St.

McMartin's Leather Goods
716 Yates Street Phone G 6613
English Handbags, Traveling Cases, Brush Sets, Billfolds, Indian Moccasins, etc

KELWAY'S CAFE LTD.
Victoria's Pioneer Cafe
and REAL PLACE OF INTEREST
1111 Douglas Street Phone E 2323

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers · Stationers · Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

Always fresh fragrant flowers at
Ballantyne Bros. Ltd.
"The Floral & Wreath Shop"
Agents for
Cresland & James Bros. Seeds
Flowers by Wire Anytime, Anywhere
1211 Douglas St. Victoria, B. C.

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Fall Opening Now On
Showing the Latest in New Millinery.
An Invitation Extended to All at
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
103 1ST ST. W. PHONE M-7833

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

ALBERTA (Continued)

CALGARY (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth - Phone M83

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27763, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

Alberta Mary Michael
A. T. C. M., L. A. B.
Piano Instruction Resumed Sept. 1st
13612 Ravine Drive Phone 21264

For Sports and Vacation Wear
Shop at
Edmonton's Own Store

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Getting the children ready for school is not such a big problem when you outfit them in the Children's Departments at the "Bay."

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
FURS
Backed by 266 years in the fur business, a Hudson's Bay Company label on your furs is an assurance of unrivalled quality, style and value. Raw fur prices are advancing. Now is the time to buy.
FURS, SECOND FLOOR

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST. WINNIPEG 37-101

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

HELEN B. McBRIDE
Advanced Autumn Millinery now on view. Smartest models to choose from.
Note New Location
471½ Portage Ave. Phone 71618

ONTARIO

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats, Provisions
Main Store 202 Dundas Met. 7111
Is Freshly Decorated and New Front
East—613 Dundas ..... Fair. 970
North—729 Richmond ..... Met. 167
South—77 Wharncliffe ..... Met. 4568
This lovely store also sells Groceries.
We are experts on early phone orders.

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
216 Dundas Street St. Joseph Hospital
980 Hamilton Road 616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road

GIFT CANDIES
Most Up to Date and Fancy Parceled
Fine picture developing a real specialty.
C. R. SUMNER & SONS
Limited
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELRY
We have three repair artists.
See if our store, stock and assistants don't appeal to you.
392 Richmond St Met. 5819

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
New Summer Shoes Keep Arriving in the Modern Styles at Popular Prices
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

Our Noted Chapel
has proven satisfactory for over 40 years
Geo. E. Logan & Sons
371 DUNDAS STREET MET 1968

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

CUMMING
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
40 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave Met. 1840

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

The Great Forest Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Tc Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Coal—Coke—Wood—Fuel Oil
Queen 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 8:00 to 1:00 daily. Telephone Hy. 7298. Look for the Ontario display advertising in the news section.

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon
Permanent Waving
Personality Cuts
Care of the Hair and Scalp with Original Creamoil
RYRIE BUILDING
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

MEN'S SHIRTS
are only nine cents each extra, fully finished by our latest methods, when sent in with a regular laundry bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

WINDSOR

McCREERY'S Make It Easy to Save
USE YOUR CREDIT
DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
Optical Service
W. H. McCREERY
Ouellette Avenue at 218

Restaurant—Soda Fountain
Chocolates—Pastries
LYTTLE'S
Bakers and Confectioners
463 Ouellette Ave. Windsor
CANADA'S FINEST CLOTHES FOR DISCRIMINATING MEN
British Importations
415 Ouellette Windsor, Ont.
Ed Laird

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

Back to School
OUTFITTING
Girls' Wash Dresses, Middies, Blouses, Pullovers, Skirts, Boys' Knicker and Trouser Suits, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Broadcloth Shirts, Girls' and Boys' Oxfords.
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

Canada's Finest Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen
GLYN-NICHOL
441 Ouellette Avenue
Windsor Ontario

THE DRESS SHOPPE
1206 Wyandotte St., E. Windsor
New Fall Dresses arriving daily
The Choice of the Discriminating Shopper

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

HIGHWAY NO. 3, ESSEX, ONTARIO
Moore's Department Store
ELENOR THISTLE, Prop.
Blankets for Camping Trip also Linen and China

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Wilbank 3636

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES
Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST TEA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nourse Phone:
Proprietors St. Eustache 609-12

charlotte *Gowns*
Announcing new arrivals of latest New York dresses
From $11.75 up
1353 Greene Ave., near Sherbrooke Fl. 7773

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c
FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

CROWN BAKERY
PHONE 93196 for
Bread, Buns, Cakes
For That Picnic
OUR DRIVER WILL GLADLY CALL

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GUEST HOUSE—Attractive quiet house close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches; comfortable rooms, good cooking; moderate terms. 79 Inverness Terrace, London, W. 2. Bays. 3039.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house beside Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3 gns a week. Proprietress, 12 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 0143)

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

COURIERS

FROBISHER 4693 WIMBLEDON 6251
Owner Drivers; glad to take you shopping, seeing London, or visiting countryside; terms moderate. Any time, anywhere.

DRAPERS

THE FAMOUS TIGER BLANKET
Size 76 x 56 Fawn or Grey. Striped Ends. Very warm. 2/- each. 3/11 pair. Suitable travel, children, pets, etc.
R. E. WINTER
94 Bedford Hill, Balham, London, S. W. 12

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Bring your materials to "Silvestria"; good cut; personal attention; coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8.

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. H. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COMPANION to lady or assist with children in return for passage to South Africa. Write Box W-470, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—First and second floors in private house, each with bath and three rooms; £90 and £75 p. a. respectively. 43 Cavendish road, N. W. 6. Will: 3524.

LONDON—Self-contained, unfurnished family flat, 3 large rooms, also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant, quiet road near Ladbroke Grove Station; buses to all parts; £90 per annum. Owner's telephone Wordsworth 1690. Box W-32, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Cricklewood—To let, unfurnished in refined home, large sittingroom, bedroom and kitchen; electric light, etc.; rent moderate. 24 Olive Road, N. W. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district: For houses and flats apply LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. EALing 2127
Rents collected. Mortgages arranged

HOUSES TO LET

BLACKHEATH—Furnished: No. 73 Coleraine Road: 4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception, kitchen, usual offices. Central heating; all electric; garden; garage available. 4 gns. weekly for a period. Lamont, 1, The Paragon, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3. Lee Green 2096.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7217 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON PUTNEY 0127 35 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, S. W. 14—Large bright front room, suitable 2 business friends sharing; breakfast, dinner, full board week-end, 35/- each. MEEHAN, 11 Sheen Gate Gdns., East Sheen.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2.

POST VACANT

WANTED—Working housekeeper, experienced, all duties; live out; hours 7:30-11:30 a. m., 3:30-8:30 p. m.; Kensington; two in family; modern flat; references essential; write full particulars. Box W-469, BCM/CSM, London.

WANTED, London, England, competent secretary who can drive car well town and country. Apply Box W-468, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON — Cook and housemaid-parlourmaid, sisters or friends. MRS. CULLIMORE, 179 Westbourne Grove, W. 11.

POST WANTED

HOLDER of Fine Art Diploma (Reading University) and Board of Education Drawing and Painting Certificates, desires work, illustrations, etc. Box W-444—BCM/CSM, London.

LADY desires post, experienced in clerical and telephone work. MRS. BARKER, 28 Windermere Road, Ealing, W. 5.

ROOMS TO LET

ALL WHO REQUIRE good type English and Continental Guests should apply Harvey & Harvey, 415, Oxford Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 2156.

EALING COMMON—2 large rooms, kitchen, etc.; also unfurnished rooms with service; constant hot water, all conveniences. 15 Hanger Lane, London, W. 5. Acorn 3982.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans, gas fires, telephone; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W2. Bayswater 2902.

LONDON, St. John's Wood—2 unfurnished or partly furnished rooms, gas, electric light, water (one room), use of bath (geyser); attractive outlook; quiet; central; near buses. Phone Maida Vale 4467 before 11 a. m. Box W-467, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, N. W. 2—Large furnished or unfurnished rooms, every convenience; close to railways, buses, trams. Box W-219, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Westminster—Attractively furnished room in quiet flatlet; amenity and brightness; modest rental. Box M-399—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—2 Vicarage Gate W 8 Modern furnished and unfurnished suites and rooms with breakfast, from 32/6. WESTERN 6708.

LONDON—Charming residential rooms; fitted basins; unlimited hot water; from 35/- with breakfast. 88 Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.10.

WHERE TO STAY in London? Somewhere comfortable? Central? Try 28, Porchester Pl. Marble Arch, W. 2. Furnished one-room service flatlets, modern and moderate; from 30/- inclusive breakfast service Phone Padd 4724

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON—Exbury House Service Chambers, 41 Belsize Sq., Hampstead. Primrose 2648—Newly opened residential chambers for professional and business people; furnished or unfurnished; constant hot water, gas grills; garden; moderate terms; French, Spanish German Russian spoken

TEACHERS

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M., visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LEY CLARK & PARTNERS
3a Wimpole St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1
Telephone Langham 1095 (2 lines)
Advisory Agents for all classes of Property London and Provinces
Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys. London and Country.
Specialists in the Management of Property and Collection of Rents.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, large and small quantities MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902

England

LONDON

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Whitehall 9691, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs. Westminster, London, S. W. 1
Look for display advertising from England in the news section.

"LAIRD SCHOBER" SHOES
FROM
Charles H. Baber, Ltd
302-8 REGENT STREET
LONDON, W. 1.
Near Queens Hall

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY.
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930

RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION
Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort.
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
117 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2
(Nearly opposite Bow Church)
Telephone NATIONAL 8776
"Thought, Care and Real Tailoring"

The Art Store
53
SLOANE SQ. S.W.1
SLOANE 3621
New Publication by George M. Lamsa
"GOSPEL LIGHT"
from Aramaic and the teachings of Jesus.
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ONE cannot always be a star in the sky, but one can always be a light in the house.—GEORGE ELIOT.

Daily Features

TO be ashamed to show esteem to an honest man out of favor is the basest of mean actions.—SYLVIO PELLICO.

Nature Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

DURING the past few weeks, bits of instruction have been included in this column for the benefit of beginners. The characteristics of the various vowels have been discussed, and it is possible to go on with items about some of the consonants, and to delve even deeper into the realm of cryptanalysis, if readers so desire.

Today's cryptogram comes from a beginner in Melrose Highlands, Mass.:

LEVKCWBK J LQ L AZI FWDDEZS, J LQ BCJAB UVSCAB. IKZA J BZV CA VKZ PCT ZGZSHCAZ IJEE UMLVVZS.

2. Letter Changing

THE shorter routes in changing from HATE to LOVE continue to pour in. A list will be published shortly. In the meantime, the FROWN to SMILE change, presented the other day in 13 moves, has been cut down to 10. And by way of starting the week out rightly, a Greenlawn, L. I., reader submits that WASH may be changed to IRON in 8 moves. Housewives, here's your chance to make a clean-up on the week's washing.

3. Tongue Twister

A NEW YORK CITY reader shares several tongue twisters which will be printed from time to time. This reader says that in a class in oral expression, students were asked to repeat the following all in one breath:

"Stephen Sharpe the sergeant sought the six sailors and calming said, 'Stop sending seconds senselessly, secure sufficient supplies swing the stern from shore and speedily straighten sails, for this ship sails soon.'"

4. Anagramming

THE following puzzle is shared by an Osteen, Fla., reader. The same nine letters, properly transposed, and in some instances forming more than one word, can be used to fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. J. P. Morgan's collections were ..... off.
2. ..... is an inalienable gift.
3. The teacher ..... the class against losing time.
4. Please ....sin Esther awhile.
5. It is unnecessary to say, "... ..... group."
6. If a man may be likened to a "conduit," would a woman be ". ....."?
7. In Japan, ... Passed the collection plate.

5. Phonetic Rebus

A MONTCLAIR, N. J., reader shares the following phonetic rebus, representing a 7-letter word. The lines below offer a clue:

S

A gift, in which Monitor's readers, Easily become most gracious leaders.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Save Your Points

THOSE who leave the ignition key turned on while watching the gasoline gauge, when filling up the tank, will find that this is a contributing cause of their starting troubles. The ignition key should never be turned on for more than an instant before starting the motor, as high tension current is passing through the distributor points unrelieved, which burns them causing a pitted or rough surface, making a very poor connection and increased resistance. It is essential that these points have a smooth flat surface. —R. L. M., East Orange, N. J.

Thumbs Down—On the Horn

DESPITE the frequent warnings against relying too much on the horn, I have always found it helpful to drive through the congested districts holding my right thumb over the horn—ready to press it at a moment's notice. With my left hand firmly grasping the wheel, the right hand is free to hover near the horn. Thus, if a person should suddenly dash out in front of me, I can blow the horn IMMEDIATELY, and simultaneously apply the brake. This simple system has averted many a "near accident" in my driving experience of 13 years.—R. A. F., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

The Artist and—

Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, Crawley, Eng.

Surveying the Scene

In Lighter Vein

Alas, Poor Ocean!

Not because its "tow" was stepped on
Is it that the wild sea raves;
But because all styles of ladies
Come with "bobs" and call them waves."

Faith

Father (to young son sucking his thumb): "Hey, don't bite that thumb off. You may need it when you get old enough to travel."—*Western Farm Life.*

—Tit-Bits

Evolution

Professor: "Tomorrow I'll lecture on evolution."

Voice (from last row): "Oh, cut out the monkey business!"

"Motoraid"

Stop, and let the train go by—
It takes less than a minute.
Your car starts out again intact;
And, better still—you're in it.

The Nadir of Efficiency

Mother: "So you had to discharge that clerk for inefficiency?"

Betty: "Yes, he couldn't even sell a can opener to a June bride!"

Evolution

Professor: "Tomorrow I'll lecture on evolution."

Voice (from last row): "Oh, cut out the monkey business!"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Homemaking Engineer

A COLLEGE - TRAINED young woman in the West took a place in a home as maid and mother's helper. At first she disliked her work; but as she washed faces and mopped floors she taught herself to discern and love the underlying harmonies and rhythm of housework that would lighten her tasks and shorten her working hours. She became inspired to show them to others—to everyone.

Now she is a "consulting engineer for homemakers," with a tiny but efficient office where housewives go to learn how to save precious time and strength for the ornaments of life. She visits their homes, studies the arrangement and use of their kitchen equipment, cleaning instruments, etc., and intelligently assists them in planning.

Not the least important task of her role is that of inspiring her clients to get out of the housekeeping rut, so to speak, and to use their initiative. They have access to the library and files of the homemaking station, where they find help about all matters from waxing the kitchen floor to remodeling the guest room. —Genevieve S., Picher, Okla.

The Poet

NOW of all sciences is our Poet the monarch. For he doth not only show the way, but giveth so sweet a prospect into the way as will entice any man to enter into it. . . . He cometh to you with words set in delightful proportion, either accompanied with or prepared for the well-enchanting skill of Music; and with a tale forsooth he cometh unto you, with a tale which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney-corner.—*Sir Philip Sidney.*

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

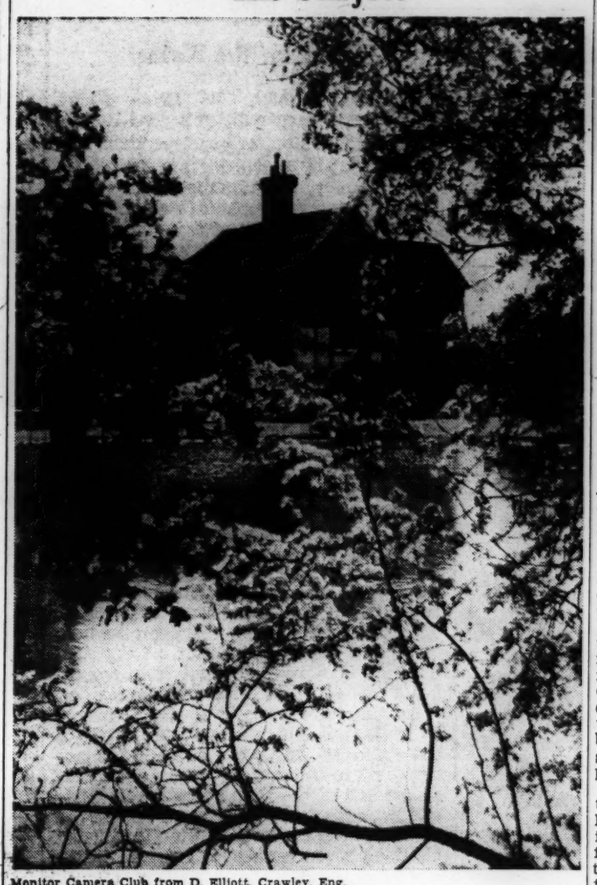
Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Is Governor Landon in favor of the teachers' oath law?
2. Who will succeed Jesse I. Strauss as United States ambassador to France?
3. Why is President Roosevelt's trip to the drought area unusual in one respect?
4. What Senator, formerly a New Deal critic, has announced his intention of supporting the President for re-election?
5. Why did Brazil cancel a 2,410,000-acre land grant to Japan?
6. How many United States workers have gone back to their jobs during the past year?
7. Why is France concerned over the Reich's decree increasing Germany's compulsory military training period to two years.
8. Why is the United States planning a check-up on all Federal Relief Workers?
9. What prominent publisher was named as the "new Republican boss" by Secretary Ickes?
10. What important member of President Roosevelt's cabinet passed on last week?
11. What provision was included in Russia's decision to ban arms shipments to Spain?
12. By how much did the Queen Mary recently lower the Normandie's transatlantic speed record?
13. Why did Washington, D. C.'s populace rejoice in the defeat of Congressman Blanton, in the Texas primaries?
14. How will France honor Colonel Lindbergh on the tenth anniversary of his famous New York-Paris hop?
15. Does the United States recognize the Spanish Government's blockade of its ports?
16. How long did Governor Landon actually live in West Middlesex, Penna., his birthplace?
17. Does Italy's tax on bachelors affect East Africa?
18. What form of government is planned by the Spanish rebels if they are victorious?
19. How many speeches did Governor Landon make on his 2880-mile stumping trip through eight states?
20. Has the American farmer' cash income been cut by the drought?

(What Is Your Score?)

Sunbonnet Sue

—His Subject



Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, Crawley, Eng.

A Sussex Farm House

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Amendment Procedure

Question: We have a bylaw as follows: "These bylaws may be changed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the church, provided the proposed change or changes have been presented at a previous meeting." We have proposed a change in our bylaws calling for an extra meeting every third year to elect Readers. Will you kindly give the exact procedure to be followed at our next meeting?

Answer: If the word "proposed" means that the change giving the exact wording has been officially presented to the members in accordance with the above rule, the bylaw may be voted on at the next meeting. A motion should be made to adopt the proposed amendment. This motion may be discussed and, since a two-thirds vote is necessary to adopt it, should preferably be decided by a rising vote.

If the actual wording of the change has not yet been given, this step should be taken at the next meeting. A motion may be made then to adopt the amendment or the motion can be made at the following meeting. In either case, the motion would not be voted on until the meeting, after the required notice has been given.

Lasting Peace

IF NATIONS could overcome the mutual fear and distrust whose somber shadow is now thrown over the world, and could meet with confidence and good will to settle their possible differences, they would easily be able to establish a lasting peace.—*Fridtjof Nansen.*

Daily Anecdote

Ethel

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is a story of a visit John Barrymore paid to a haberdasher in Hollywood. After ordering a number of articles he turned to leave.

"And your name?" the clerk asked innocently.

"Barrymore," was the frigid answer.

"Which Barrymore, please?"

Surveying him coldly, John replied, "Ethel."

For the Scrapbook

Moments of Confidence

Friendship, love and piety ought to be handled with a sort of mysterious secrecy. . . . They ought to be spoken of only in the rare moments of perfect confidence—to be mutually understood in silence. . . . Many things are too delicate to be thought; many more to be spoken. —*Novalis.*

Felicity

What more felicity can fall to man than to enjoy delight with liberty?—*Spenser.*

Way to Glory

The shortest way to glory is to be guided by conscience.—*Home.*

Guilt

Glory built on selfish principles is shame and guilt.—*Cowper.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A BEAUTIFUL evidence of kindness was brought to light recently in a Y. W. C. A. here. This co-operative home for girls earning small salaries enables them to live comfortably at a low cost. Each girl pays a small sum for her room and meals, and also contributes a certain number of hours each week to service in running the house.

One girl in this home, struggling toward a stage career, was putting in full time working for the house in order to earn a living. She was doing work of the humblest sort,—doing it cheerfully, in gratitude for the opportunity to stay on in the big city where she expected to make good. No one ever heard her complain.

A day came when she received a telegram urgently calling her back to her home in the West. Despair crept in as she realized how far she was from home, and the hopelessness of trying to make the journey without funds.

It did not take long for the other girls in the house to see that this was their opportunity, and they immediately undertook the problem of finding a way. Although they were all in somewhat the same state financially, each girl contributed her mite, and some who had nothing borrowed in order to give. Thirty-six dollars was raised. The girls knew that this was insufficient for transportation but they were undaunted in their determination to help.

A committee of three sought the "Traveler's Aid." Here they were told that their request was not the kind usually handled by this organization. After investigating, however, the organization concluded that if 80 girls were so eager to help one in distress, she must be worthy of help. A railroad ticket was purchased with their offering, which covered only one half of the actual cost—the balance being made up by the Traveler's Aid.

During these hours of search for transportation for their friend, other girls in the house worked together washing, ironing, mending, and packing her clothes for the trip. They also prepared a lunch for her, and soon the girl was homeward bound.

A few days later word was received that she had arrived home in time to be of needed service. As time went on, however, circumstances were such that this ambitious girl was unable to return East. It was then that her big opportunity was presented to her in her own home town. She was taken into a stock company of professionals to play with them throughout the summer.

Brevities

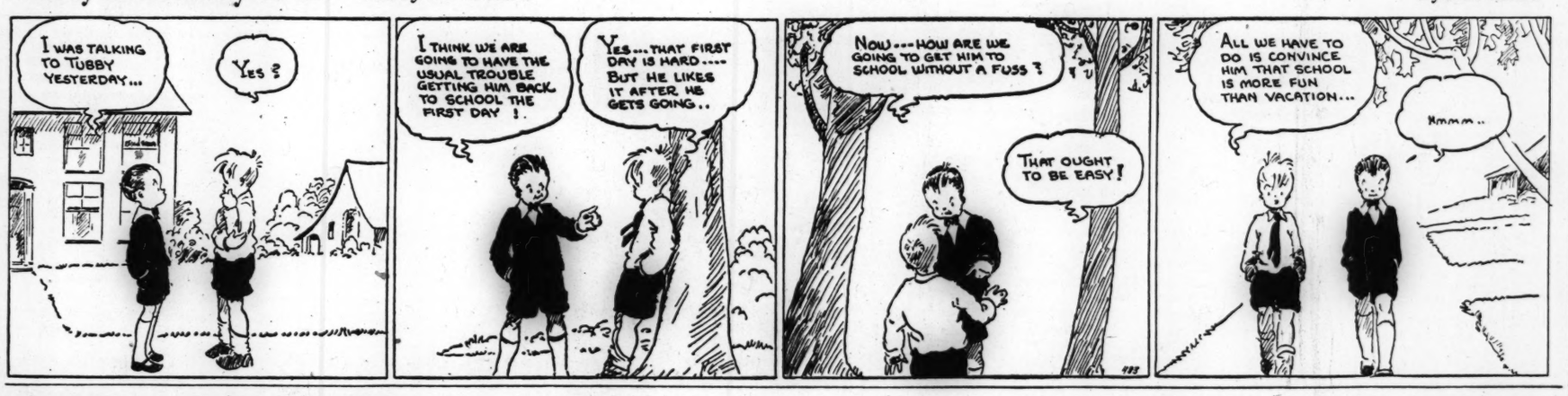
New Yorker: John Hamilton says that the Democrat platform was a flattering imitation of the one made at Cleveland. The old plagiarists copied the G. O. P. copy of the New Deal.

St. Louis Star-Times: We think we know why those ushers in refrigerated movie theaters are so stiff, They're frozen.

Arkansas Gazette: Among the world's least-known persons are the patients of Dr. Dafoe of Callander, Ont.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's Problem*

By LE PELLEY


I WAS TALKING TO TUBBY YESTERDAY...
YES?
I THINK WE ARE GOING TO HAVE THE USUAL TROUBLE GETTING HIM BACK TO SCHOOL THE FIRST DAY!
YES... THAT FIRST DAY IS HARD.... BUT HE LIKES IT AFTER HE GETS GOING..
NOW... HOW ARE WE GOING TO GET HIM TO SCHOOL WITHOUT A FUSS?
THAT OUGHT TO BE EASY!
ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS CONVINCE HIM THAT SCHOOL IS MORE FUN THAN VACATION...
Hmmm..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Frolic Is a Frolic*

By CARMACK

I found a piece of rope today and was expecting to coax the Boss into a frolic with it—
But as I was dragging it across the lawn Buzzy saw it and made a bee line for it—
And after watching his shindigs and shenanigans for a few moments—
I said to myself-"What better frolic could a pup ask for?" so I didn't have to bother the Boss—

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. No; he denounced the teachers' oath in his Chautauqua speech.
2. William C. Bullitt, recent envoy to Russia.
3. It was referred to as a non-political trip, although taken in the midst of a presidential campaign.
4. Senator Carter Glass of Virginia.
5. The army general staff assailed the land grant as an unpatriotic and antinationalist move.
6. Nearly a million workers.
7. It raises Germany's army to twice that of France's.
8. To furnish a more efficient basis for assigning workers to the type of employment for which they are best fitted and eliminate deadwood.
9. William Randolph Hearst.
10. Secretary of War George H. Dern.
11. The provision that Germany, Italy and Portugal do likewise.
12. By more than three hours.
13. As chairman of the District of Columbia Appropriations subcommittee he could block practically every local measure which did not meet his approval.
14. Air Minister Pierre Cot has announced an air race from New York to Paris on May 21, 1937, to commemorate Lindbergh's flight.
15. The United States has informed the Spanish Government that it will not recognize the blockade unless Spain can make it effective.
16. About 12 days.
17. Yes; it has been recently extended to include East Africa.
18. A monarchy with military dictatorship.
19. Three major speeches and over 50 rear-platform appearances.
20. No; incomes will be substantially larger because increased prices will more than compensate for crop losses.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

News Without Names

THE Children's Anonymity Act in England provides that when a young person is brought before a children's court the name shall not be published. No such protection from publicity applies when minors appear in any other court.

All the more admirable, therefore, is the self-imposed restraint of the London newspapers in the case of a boy 16 years of age recently arraigned at Old Bailey, London, on a charge of homicide. A New York Times dispatch states that when the boy's counsel pleaded that the court should direct the press not to publish the name of the defendant, Justice Humphreys declared:

> The matter seems entirely one of good taste and good feeling. If the press on that account fail to mention the name of this young man they will take that course; if not they will act in the other direction. Lacking a precedent, it is not for me in the present trial to direct the press.

The Times report adds that "as far as has been observed no London paper has published the name of the boy defendant."

Veteran reporters raised in newsrooms where "spare the name and spoil the story" ruled out any consideration to feelings or reputations will rub their eyes. But the sympathetic attitude taken by the London press reflects in some degree that quality of compassion which society increasingly exercises in its treatment of the unfortunate and the offender. It merits applause—and imitation.

Force Before Reason

BE STRONG, and let who will be reasonable, may well have been the text of Premier Mussolini's latest speech to the Italian people. In the square at Avellino, Il Duce told the Italian people of his regime's might in arms. He told much of the rest of the world, however, that the appeal of dictatorship must be to the emotions, and that the battleground of reason would be its Waterloo.

Il Duce had only to call the Ethiopian war "one of the most just wars" to make appropriate the more pointed mention of the "immense, rich, imperial territories" which Fascist Italy has thereby acquired. Victory is always just, from the victor's point of view.

Italy's Fascist dictator left no doubt that it was the warrior who was speaking in his address. But speaking to the people, to whom his wars must mean the raising of large families frankly as cannon fodder, and the bearing of the economic burdens which great armaments programs always impose on the peoples, even the warrior did not dare altogether to refuse lip service to peace. It did not matter that he had just rejected "the absurdity of eternal peace, which is foreign to our creed and to our temperament," he must add:

> We desire to live a long time at peace with all; we are determined to offer our lasting, concrete contribution to the project of collaboration among peoples. But . . .

Because of the armaments race (to which, of course, Il Duce's policies of militarization have contributed, as his own estimates show, 8,000,000 men and a gigantic equipment), and because of the wobbly state of world affairs (to which Mussolini's policies of expansion almost gave a final push), Fascist Italy "must be strong." In all that speech but look for a line that speaks of being reasonable. That is necessary only in a democracy.

Gudea, Patesi of Lagash

ABOUT 4500 years ago Gudea was overlord, or, as they then called him, Patesi of Lagash, a city-state on the Euphrates not very far from Ur where Abraham lived a long time afterward. A good deal is known about Lagash because of the archaeological work begun in the 1870's by M. Ernest de Sarzet, then French Vice-Consul at Basra; and Americans may be just now reminded of Gudea because his portrait head in enduring diorite has been acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

What may well be most interesting to thoughtful observers is that Gudea was a personality. By cuneiform report surviving in ruined Lagash, which went out of the Babylonian picture about 2225 B. C., Gudea was a very good Patesi. The only time he went to war was once when he "smote with his weapons" the town of Anshan. Otherwise he was a Patesi of peace, a builder of temples and improver of social conditions in Lagash, and a writer of his own chronicle in baked clay. "The powerful and the humble man lay down side by side," he wrote of one period of his administration, "and in place of evil speech only propitious words were heard. . . . The rich man did not wrong the orphan, nor did the strong man oppress the widow." Whether or not Gudea was able to make all Lagash subscribe to this platform, it remains a credit to his intentions and administration.

One may think of Gudea as a reform Patesi, who, unlike an earlier reformer, Urukagina, did not lose his patesiship through the opposition and intrigues of those who did not wish to be reformed. But he ruled in the oncoming twilight of the city-states, and the rise of great Babylon destroyed little Lagash.

As newspaper-record hawks see the Queen Mary's new eastbound mark: THREE DAYS, 23 hours, 57 minutes.

Plans for the Plains

RIDING through the great plains drought area with President Roosevelt, the Monitor correspondent has sensed that a vast program is taking shape among the Administration's land experts for "a fundamental readjustment of the farm economy of a territory embracing from a quarter to a third of the continental United States." He characterizes it as "in some ways the most grandiose conception of the New Deal."

And that, of course, is saying a great deal. Yet, knowing the background of the land utilization studies that have been in process for a number of years, the correspondent doubtless does not mean to imply that the policies enumerated are the peculiar property of the current Administration. Rather are they simply taking form under friendly New Deal hands, partly through drought conditions which have compelled national notice.

These policies are described as including arrest of soil erosion and conservation of soil on arable lands by new agricultural practices, permanent retirement of submarginal lands from production, continued public acquisition of depleted lands, promotion of transfer from crop to grass farming and related measures.

In this connection it is interesting to go back and look over the proceedings of the National Conference on Land Utilization held in Chicago in November of 1931 at the call of the then Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde. Summarizing the results of the conference, Mr. Hyde listed eighteen recommendations among which some of the more interesting are:

> Lands classed as marginal or submarginal should be withdrawn from homestead entry and definitely added to the public range.
>
> This conference urges and emphatically recommends that Federal and State agencies develop a co-ordinate program of land utilization for . . . extensive areas of idle or misused lands.
>
> We also recommend prompt co-ordinate Federal and State action in defining the principles, scope and methods of public land acquisition and administration.
>
> Steps should be taken to outline and initiate a program of soil conservation whereby damage from erosion, leaching, increasing acidity, destruction of organic matter, . . . overgrazing . . . and alkali accumulation may be reduced to a minimum.

At that date Democrats and Republicans had not switched allegiances as between Jeffersonian simplicity and Hamiltonian centralization. Hence a Republican Secretary of Agriculture saw no incongruity in declaring, "We should not permit a narrow theory of states' rights and obligations, under our system of dual sovereignty, to prevent an adequate provision for dealing with these problems wherever they occur."

Comparison of these two stages of land use planning for the great plains may be variously interpreted. But to us it seems inconsequential to assert from it either that the New Deal is trying to cash in on the studies of its Republican predecessors or that the G. O. P. is standing in the way of something its own officials recognized as necessary. The facts are that the intelligent work in land planning has been done by nonpartisan agencies of the Government, that those who have looked into the problem have come to a relatively well-agreed set of conclusions and that the important thing is to accomplish their program with efficiency and energy.

Extending the Merit System

SINS against the merit system in the United States civil service during the last few years appear to have been rather of omission than commission. At least it is possible for the Civil Service Commission to report that at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, "the number of positions in the competitive classified civil service is the largest since 1919." And of course the figures do not include the first, second and third class postmasterships placed under the merit system by President Roosevelt's executive order in July.

However, to present the picture whole it is requisite to point out that gigantic opportunities to extend the merit system have been ignored, and that the spoils system has been flagrantly and sometimes shockingly employed in the interests of the Administration's political supporters. The personnel in government service was so increased under the emergencies of the depression—and increased without benefit of civil service examinations—that today, though the number of federal employees under the merit system has itself increased, the proportion of the government service under civil service rules is smaller than at any time in the last thirty years.

Naturally not all the emergency agencies are permanent. When the temporary bureaus and departments are dropped the ratio of civil service employees will automatically increase. Nevertheless a big opportunity to extend the merit system and to improve governmental efficiency will remain in those additional departments which remain. Of the fifty-four agencies set up under the New Deal, it is possible that up to twenty will become permanent.

President Roosevelt's order placing the postmasterships under merit system rulings gave heart to many advocates of civil service reform. They would be glad of assurances and even better pleased with performance pointing to further improvement in the status of the American civil service.

Socialist Program

Book News of the Day

A REDUNDANCY may be charged up to Norman Thomas. He wrote his latest volume, as he says, to clear his mind—AFTER THE NEW DEAL WHAT? (New York: Macmillan. $2.50). Surely there are few in American political life who know their own convictions as well as the Socialist presidential candidate.

His secondary object was to produce a campaign document, free from the stridency and confusion of soap-box oratory, and permitting much more extended discussion than the impatient microphone will tolerate. In this plan, the book succeeds admirably. Virtually every question that an alert voter would wish to ask the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, is here answered. Quietly but readably, and in considerable detail.

The reader is informed precisely what steps the Socialist candidate would carry out, on assuming office. The average American will be surprised at the moderation of these measures. Mr. Thomas finds himself close to the British Labor Party, preaching gradualism and resisting regimentation. His degree of radicalism, it would seem, is better ascertained by consulting Mr. Thomas himself, than from listening to his reactionary opponents.

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The table of contents is tempting. "What Was the New Deal?" sets forth the reasons why Mr. Thomas believes the Roosevelt reforms are inconsistent and far from adequate. "The Economic Situation" contains a masterful discussion, from the outside looking on, of the various efforts to reform and stabilize capitalism. "The Political Situation" states the constitutional amendments which Mr. Thomas believes necessary to start the Co-operative Commonwealth on its way. "The United States and its Neighbors" explains Socialist foreign policy, based on American neutrality harmonized with humane assistance to the collective peace system, and stiffened by individual worker resistance to war.

"The Future: Fascism?" contains the most shrewd analysis of the specific dangers and probable types of fascism in the United States which this reviewer has anywhere encountered. "The Future: Socialism?" expounds the Thomas platform, in such clear terms as to cause some blushing elsewhere. "Dynamic Forces of Change" describes the effort to found a farmer-worker political party which is now beginning to attract national attention. "Socialists and Communists" states precisely the point beyond which Mr. Thomas would cease to co-operate with the Communists.

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The final chapter, "The Issue is Revolutionary," opens with an anecdote. Mr. Thomas once listened to a dairy farmer who had genuine grievances, utter as blistering and comprehensive a denunciation of banks, the dairy trust and the whole economic order, as ever reached his ears. The language was violent, and when the tirade rose to a climax, Mr. Thomas eagerly awaited what was to come. It was this: "Now, Mr. Thomas, don't you think we ought to have a higher tariff on butter?"

The voter who is interested in Socialism will find this volume more useful than any speechmaking. The conservative who wishes to be informed about the Socialist thesis could find no better timely text. The capitalist who wishes to reform his system for permanent survival will find in these pages a measure of the need for the highest order of resolution and action. The Republican and the Democrat will wish they had as lucid a statement of the aims of their own candidates and parties.

S. R. D.

Mojave Canyon

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop

Mountains in the Night

THE high wind that had blown us out of the Mojave Desert followed us across the bridge, kicking up swirls of yellow dust in its age-old ambition to grind still finer the gray stone pillars of the region. We had recognized the Needles at once; here were formations so well named that no question concerning them need be asked. They stood point upward on a tawny pincushion and in their midst ran that river whose very name suggests the desert.

The Colorado followed the pattern of the rivers of the West of America; sand bars and a shallow channel yellowed by sand; sandy shores fringed with the yellowish-green of willow and cottonwood. These water courses take the observer by stealth. Their very simplicity seems at first bizarre and not wholly attractive, but suddenly one day when he may be far away from them he realizes that they have so possessed his imagination that he can never be quite satisfied with any other streams.

It is pleasant to re-travel a familiar road, finding old landmarks and anticipating the curve of a hill, the shadow of a tree; but this time we were enjoying that keener delight of taking a new highway in a land we did not know, where any view might meet our eyes and any adventure befall us. The sun was low behind us, and the only sign that we might find a lodging for the night was a town, marked in very light print on our map. And there were drawn around it, innocently enough, the wavy lines that confirmed the warning of our motor that we were moving steadily upgrade.

* * *

As fast as we climbed, the sun dropped faster, until its last rays glazed the dull red sides of a mountain of polished rock so self-sufficient in its dark brilliance that it neither needed nor invited the aid of shrub or flower to decorate it. We have never fancied mountain climbing as a sport, but as we skirted the final peak of this mountain, looking across great boulders piled like rubble at the foot of sheer walls, we found ourselves speculating what path we might take to reach the summit. Here was a crevice, there a ledge and a handhold—we looked hastily away, realizing that this was the incipient madness that would lead us, if we were not careful, to ropes and alpenstocks.

It was clear to us even in the dusk that the wavy lines on the map had done scant justice to the situation. We continued to climb, and dip, and climb again, and still there was no town. Why should there be a town in these hills so wild, so remote, that the very stars looked strange above the peaks, as if they had come closer to earth than was their wont to see what thing could be hidden here?

Suddenly ahead flared a light too ruddy to be a star, even a mountain star. Here was our town, and we were in the midst of it, almost past it, before we realized its identity. A mining town with a general store and half a dozen shacks clinging to the hillside and nothing more but machinery and crushed ore and the smelter that had glowed so redly.

A sign, picked out by our headlights, warned us that there was a grade ahead and no gas or oil. But we had gas and oil, and the little boys were asleep on the back seat, snuggled in their blankets against the quick chill of night. We had the dark and the mountains to ourselves; and surely there would be shelter farther on, better than the mining community could afford.

* * *

Almost immediately we were upon the promised grade, twisting up a narrow road above a ravine at whose depth we could only guess. We could see the tops of trees by the glow of the lamps, but whether they were tall pines or lowly shrubs we did not know. We only knew that, high as we went, the peaks towered still much higher, shifting against the lighter background of the sky as we moved among them. We could tell if we were climbing or descending by the action of the motor; otherwise we moved on what seemed to be a level road with the mountains heaving about us like restless waves.

A light flashed on the wall of the canyon opposite the road, warning us that a car was approaching around the next curve. Presently it rushed past us, and we felt it odd that anyone else should be abroad after dark in this eerie place. Yet the light of day had scarcely faded from the tallest rocks, and to those who knew this road well the scene must have been commonplace.

At last we scaled the last steep grade and reached a point from which only one high mass loomed above us, leveling off to a flat plateau at the top. And there a beacon flashed, an inland lighthouse warning the mariners of the air to ware these shoals.

We came down then, back to the plain and, eventually, to a lodging place. We know what we saw after that; but the Grand Canyon and the Painted Desert can scarcely compare to the mountains that we did not see because we crossed them in the night.

M. Z.

Survey of the Townsend Plan

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article appeared in the Monitor under the heading, "Survey of Townsend Plan Finds It Basically Wrong," giving the gist of a ninety-three-page booklet entitled the "Townsend Crusade," issued by the Twentieth Century Fund, and from which I quote: "Many of the Townsend followers are completely unaware of the difference between the $200 pension plan as originally proposed and the revised McGroarty bill . . . the original petition has never been altered and is still widely used."

So far as the Townsend movement is concerned, the McGroarty bill is dead. This being a free country, Representative McGroarty can, of course, introduce any kind of a bill he sees fit. If he does introduce another bill, I sincerely hope it will embrace the four cardinal and unalterable principles of the Townsend plan:

> First—A revolving, business-creating fund of $200 a month.
>
> Second—Circulation of this sum of $200 a month to be compulsory and all to be spent in our stores and other channels of trade during each month.
>
> Third—A tax of 2 per cent on all transactions; no tax-exempt securities or investments permitted.
>
> Fourth—An age limit of sixty years.

The Townsend plan claims that there is approximately 55 billions of credits, or deposits, in the banks of the nation; that these banks have more than 15 billions invested in tax-exempt government securities upon which they are receiving interest; that they have taken nearly 5 billions out of circulation during the past year, at a time when the nation is gasping for financial breath because there is not enough money in circulation with which to do a normal, healthy business; it claims that in the face of all this evidence of wealth there is only the ridiculously small sum of $5,875,000,000 in circulation.

It claims that because of this policy, it will take us years to even partially emerge from this period of unemployment and depression, and that before we have accomplished this we will plunge headlong into another one, this being the eighth depression since 1884, and all of them a reflection on our business intelligence.

Has the Townsend plan a remedy? Yes, it has.

The average business man will gladly pay you a commission of 5 per cent or more to bring him cash customers, and he will not increase the price of his goods one copper penny because he has paid you this commission; he will absorb it into his "overhead" created for such purposes, and the Townsend plan proposes to follow right along the line of this experienced business man and "spend money to make money."

In 1929, the national transactions were approximately 1200 billion dollars, and for the fiscal year of June, 1936, to June, 1937, they will approximate 900 billions. The Townsend plan proposes to levy a straight 2 per cent transaction tax on this sum, yielding approximately 1 billion, 500 millions the first month. This will be repeated each month, making a total of 18 billions each year.

Do Townsend plan opponents deny that our dollar turned over or passed from person to person 132 times during 1929, meaning that each dollar transacted $132 worth of business? Do they deny that our dollar is now turning over thirty-five times during the year? Do they question the opinion of Maj. L. B. Angus, noted British financier, expressed before the American Bankers' Association nearly a year ago: "Monetary velocity will increase . . . there is any amount of money in America, but it 'revolves' too slowly. It will soon speed up, or 'revolve' thirty-five times a year."

Newspapers have printed thousands of columns of arguments, showing the tremendous effect the expenditure of the soldiers' bonus would have on business.

If the bonus, because the service men put the money into circulation is, from now on, to be regarded as an investment, isn't the Townsend plan, which does the same thing, only in a bigger, more ample and effective way, also to be regarded as an investment?

The bonus money was only a spasmodic, one-time investment, and to date has forced less than 1 billion, 200 millions into circulation, and yet it saved many a tottering business concern from bankruptcy.

WILLIS OWEN
Assoc. Editor, Townsend National Weekly
Los Angeles, Calif.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding an article entitled "Survey of Townsend Plan Finds It Basically Wrong," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, I call attention to the following misstatements: The first one is that the 2 per cent transaction tax provided in the McGroary bill would only have produced $3,700,000,000 in 1934.

The business transactions in the United States in 1934 were greatly increased over 1931, yet on May 2, 1932, E. A. Goldenweiser, director of the United States Federal Research Bureau (than which there is no higher financial authority in the United States), testified before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress that business transactions in 1931 totaled $600,000,000,000. A 2 per cent tax on this would have produced $12,000,000,000 instead of the $3,700,000,000 given in this pamphlet.

The second misstatement is that this would have paid only $30 a month to the Townsend plan beneficiaries. The writers of this brochure issued by the Twentieth Century Fund seem to labor under the misapprehension that since there are 10,385,026 persons in the United States over sixty years of age that each of these would be eligible to receive these benefits. The best estimates available both from Townsend and anti-Townsend sources agree that the number of beneficiaries will not exceed 8,000,000, which would have given the beneficiaries $46 per month, according to their own estimate of $3,700,000,000, and under the true figures of $12,000,000,000 would have paid them $150 per month each.

In the same paragraph it is said that the Townsend plan in operation would increase the cost of commodities 5 per cent to 7 per cent and that this increase would be from 30 per cent to 40 per cent. Naturally, both statements cannot be true. Dr. Robert R. Doan, director of Research of American Business Surveys, testified on Feb. 12, 1935, that the transaction tax would not increase the cost of commodities more than 10 per cent.

They say that the "velocity" of the turnover of the dollar affecting business is a "myth." Again I quote Goldenweiser, who testified at the time mentioned above that business transactions in 1929 totaled $1,200,000,000,000. but that in 1931, "due to the decrease in the velocity of the turnover of the dollar," that they had been reduced to $600,000,000,000." Evidently the United States Federal Research Bureau does not consider "velocity" as a "myth."

ROBERT E. ROSE
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The Wide Horizon

Roosevelts On Parade

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL TRAIN

By Richard L. Strout

RAPID CITY, S. D.

TO SAY that the Roosevelts put on a great show when they travel is simply stating a fact. Mr. Roosevelt's worst enemies do not deny his charm. He is the hero of his own entourage as few Presidents have been. There is an air of informal gaiety about his brief rear-platform appearances. On this special drought trip he produced, for example, breathless admiration from one visiting Canadian newspaper man, after a single day.

At any time, the day-to-day life of a White House on wheels is interesting. Bringing this Roosevelt presidential pageantry out into the desolate drought-stricken waste has all the elements of incongruity and drama.

The compartment Pullman cars are broken up into a row of metal cubicles, two people to each and the President's own special car at the rear of the train. The diner is in the middle. The whole thing is air-cooled by fans playing over ice and the train is really a series of articulated refrigerators in which passengers are coupled up together in a sort of series of gigantic sardine cans.

When the train arrives at a fifteen-minute stop, a telephone wire is run right into it, so that Marvin McIntyre can talk to Steve Early back at the White House, with a secretary and typewriter beside him. The talk goes on till the last minute, when a linesman with pliers dramatically cuts the wire just as the train starts, showing that grown men like playing their own little games, too.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt has an air of family informality in his rear-platform appearances, and the young Roosevelts share it. Mr. Roosevelt, with a comprehensive wave of his hand to the crowd introduces young Mrs. James Roosevelt as "Betsy, my daughter-in-law." At Pierre, South Dakota, he notices the numbers of children, and says with a wink: "It looks like a Roosevelt state."

At the same town, outside the rear platform the friendly crowd calls for members of the party, one after another. All the bright particular stars of the brain trust, Tugwell, Hopkins, Wallace, Governor Myers, Robert Fechner, are aboard, and most of them take a bow. Franklin Roosevelt Jr. was called to the platform microphone and, with perfect naturalness, refers to "father." He introduces John, another tall, good-looking boy, as "my kid brother." With the friendly naturalness that distinguishes all the Roosevelts, he volunteers a story; how Col. E. M. Watson, the White House military aide, was that morning asked a South Dakota native how things are doing in "North" Dakota, and he adds with a happy defiance of Harvard culture —"and the guy nearly socked him." To indulge in a similar colloquialism, the crowd laps it up.

Shy, pretty, daughter-in-law Betsy appears, too. It is her part in the Roosevelt family routine to receive the floral offerings as they are passed up.

Most observers on the train who have followed the President's processes of thought and the course of his recent talks, believe he has accepted and is promulgating another grandiose project. It seems to be implicit in his drought committee's report: a reclamation and rehabilitation program for the whole great plains area under some sort of new governmental agency transcending state lines and perhaps resembling TVA on its administrative side.

* * *

But whatever the ultimate objective, the immediate routine of the Roosevelt excursion includes inspections and visits. For the latter, caravans of cars wind over the horizon to some flustered family, where the eruption of the Presidential party creates a stir like an earthquake. It is no light matter to focus that tremendous publicity machine on a single human specimen or two.

Some simple people are never the same again after a glimpse of this national fame that illuminates their lives for a single blinding flash.

On returning to the special train, with the caravan, I am again and again impressed by the crowd's lack of preparation for the President's physical handicap. It is set down simply as a historical fact that faces soften as he mounts the ramp. I have seen the same momentary expression on the faces of some of the President's harshest critics in the Senate when he appeared for an annual message.

If the President's trips to incongruous farmhouses are politically motivated, then at least he does the job more graciously than most of his predecessors. One recalls Harding driving a combine, and Coolidge dressed as a cowboy. Mr. Roosevelt instinctively stays on the right side of that fine line that separates first-hand inspections from plain political baby-kissing. Even when he counts little Darlene Welber's five fingers before the press cameras, he does it appreciatively, he has the easy manners of the county squire. There is something in belonging to the landed gentry; something perhaps in the British theory of government by gentlemen. At any rate, the belief that a well-to-do scion of the ruling class, busily engaged in showing up the capitalist system, is a dangerous radical, becomes hard to accept, whatever other arguments may be brought against the author of the New Deal.